Colorado Springs Gazette

AND EL PASO COUNTY NEWS.

Vol. II. No. 10. COLORADO SPRINGS, MARCH 7, 1874. Whole No. 62.

THE COLORADO SPRINGS GAZETTE, AND EL PASO COUNTY NEWS.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING, AT COLORADO SPRINGS.

By the "Out West" Printing and Publishing Co.

SUBSCRIPTION

Three Dollars per Annum, Payable in Advance.

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Business Advertisements, when ordered for more than four insertions, 50 cents per inch, per week. Legal and Public Notices $1.00 per inch per week.

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OUT WEST
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OF
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BEARING UPON
COLORADO
AND THE
Rocky Mountain Section,
WITH A
SUMMARY OF NEWS.

To those wishing to acquaint themselves with the characteristics of Colorado—its Topography, Scenery, and Climate, its Resources and their Development; its Agricultural, Mining, Stock-raising and other industries, and all other subjects of interest connected with the Territory, Out West offers the most satisfactory means of information. Each number contains Original Articles by well qualified contributors, and also reproductions of the most valuable articles appearing in contemporary publications. It has, in addition, a brief Summary of News, giving a faithful reflex of passing events.

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HOW JOHN DENT MADE HIS PILE AND LOST IT.

It was an afternoon in the latter part of September that the party with which Dent and Twombly and Nevins had associated themselves drew rein, on a narrow bridle-path half way up the side of a mountain in Eastern Montana. Rising in their stirrups, and holding on by the pommels of their saddles, they leaned over the sheer edge of the precipice and saw the Promised Land lying at their feet. On one side of an impetuous stream, that ran golden in the reflected glow of the remoter peaks, lay a city of tents, pine huts, and rude brush wakiups, from which spiral columns of smoke slowly ascended here and there, and melted as they touched the upper currents of the wind. Along the canyon, following the course of the stream, were hundreds of blue and red and gray figures moving about restlessly like ants. These were miners at work. Now and then the waning sunlight caught the point of an uplifted pick, and it sparkled like a flake of mica.

It was a lonely spot. All this busy human life did not frighten away the spirit of isolation that had brooded over it since the world was made. Shut in by savage hills, stretching themselves cloudward like impregnable battlements, it seemed as if nothing but a miracle could lead the foot of man to its interior solitude. What a lovely, happy valley it looked, flooded with the ruddy stream of sunset! No wonder the tired riders halted on the mountain-side, gazing down half-doubtingly upon its beauty.

"Dent," whispered George Nevins impressively, "there is gold here." Then he sat motionless for a few minutes, taking in every aspect of the canyon. "But we will get no nuggets, mind you," he presently added in a low voice. "The wide gash you see in the mountain, running down through the valley like a swath cut by some gigantic mowing-machine, is the ancient bed of the river. The little smooth pebbles that lie thick in the gulches, though we cannot see them from this height, were mighty bowlders once. The rush of the water, which maybe has not been here for thousands of years, ground them small. It treated the gold with no more distinction; what there is in this place is pulverized, lying in dainty drifts or pockets, two, ten, or twenty feet down on the bed-clay. But no nuggets, John Dent."

"But there *is* gold?"

"Tons—for the man that can find it."

"Let us go!" cried John Dent, plunging the spurs into his horse. The rest of the party, refreshed by the halt, followed suit, and the train swept down the mountain-path, the rowels and bells of their Spanish spurs jingling like mad.

So they entered the Montana diggings.

More than once on their journey to Red Rock, which had not been without its perils, Dent and Twombly had found Nevins' experience and readiness of great advantage to them, and that afternoon, on arriving at the canyon, they had fresh cause to congratulate themselves on having him for a comrade. Two diggers, who were working a pit below them on the ravine, had encroached on their claim, and seemed indisposed to relinquish a certain strip of soil next the stream very convenient for washing purposes. Nevins measured the ground carefully, coolly pulled up the stakes which had been removed, and set them back in their original holes. He smiled while he was doing this, but it was a wicked sort of smile, as dangerous as a sunstroke.

The men eyed him sullenly for a dozen or twenty seconds; then one of them walked up to his mate and whispered in his ear, and then the pair strolled off, glancing warily from time to time over their shoulders.

Dent and Twombly looked on curiously. Dent would have argued the case, and proved to them, by a diagram, that they were wrong; Twombly would have compromised by a division of the disputed tract; but Nevins was a bold hand, and knew how to hold his own.

"The man who hesitates in this company is lost," said Nevins, turning to his companions. "If I had not meant fight, they would have shot me. As it was I should have shot them."

"Why, Nevins!" cried Twombly, "what a bloodthirsty fellow you are, to be sure!"

"You wait," Nevins said. "You don't know what kind of a crowd you have got into. Here and there, maybe, there's an honest fellow, but as for the rest—all sorts, from the States, gamblers from San Francisco, roughs from Colorado and Nevada, and blackguards from everywhere. Our fellow-citizens in the flourishing town of Red Rock are the choice scum and sediment of society, and I shall be out of my reckoning if the crack of the revolver doesn't become as familiar to our ears as the croak of the bull-frogs over there in the alders."

Nevins had not drawn a flattering picture of the inhabitants of Red Rock; but it was as literal as a photograph.

The rumors of a discovery of rich placer diggings in Montana had flown like wild-fire throughout the Territories and the border States, and caused a stampede among the classes first affected by that kind of intelligence. Two months before, the valley was a solitude. Only the songs of birds, the plunge of a red-deer among the thickets, or the cry of some savage animal, broke its stillness. One day a trapper wandered by chance into the canyon, and got benighted there. In the morning, eating his breakfast, he had stuck his sheath-knife for convenience into the earth beside him; on withdrawing it he saw a yellow speck shining in the bit of clay adhering to the blade. The trapper quietly took up and marked out his claim. He knew it could not be kept secret. A man may commit murder and escape suspicion, though "murder speaks with most miraculous organ;" but he may never hope to discover gold and not be found out.

Two months afterwards there was a humming town in Red Rock Canyon, with a population of two thousand and upwards.

There was probably never a mining town of the same size that contained more desperadoes than Red Rock in the first year of its existence. Hither flocked all the ruffians that had made other localities too hot to hold them—gentlemen with too much reputation, and ladies with too little; and here was formed the nucleus of that gang of marauders, known as Henry Plummer's Road Agent Band, which haunted the mountain-passes, pillaging and murdering, until the Vigilantes took them in hand and hanged them with as short shrift and as scanty mercy as they had given their fellow-men. This is a black page in the history of American gold seeking which closes with the execution of Plummer, Buck Stinson, Haze Lyons, Boone Helme, Erastus Yager, Dutch John, Club-foot George, and Bill Graves,—their very names are a kind of murder.* And these were prominent citizens of Red Rock when our little party of adventurers set up their tent and went to work on their claim in the golden valley.

"Nevins has not [illegible] the geological [illegible] more than he has the moral character of the canyon," writes John Dent in his journal of September 30. "Gold dust has been found scattered along the bed of the pre-Adamite river, and in some instances lucky prospectors have struck rich pockets; but of those massive nuggets which used to drive men wild in the *annus mirabilis,* there are none here, and no likelihood of any, notwithstanding. *Mem.* Digging for gold, however it may dilate the imagination in theory, is practically devilish hard work."

This is a discovery which appears was made by our friends long before they discovered the gold itself. For a week they toiled like Trojans; they gave themselves hardly time to eat; at night they dropped asleep like beasts of burden; and at the end of seven days they had found no gold. At the end of a fortnight, they had made nearly a dollar a day each—half the wages of a day-laborer at the East. John Dent, with a heavy sigh, suggested that they had better look up a claim for a cemetery.

"I never like to win at first," said Nevins, genially; "it brings bad luck."

"The fellows from Sacramento, down the stream, are taking out seven hundred a week," remarked Twombly.

"Our turn will come," Nevins replied, cheerfully, still, like Abou Ben Adhem to the Angel.

This was on Sunday. The men had knocked off work, and so had the camp generally. Sunday was a gala day. The bar-rooms and the gambling saloons were thronged; at sundown the dance-house would open—the Hurdy-Gurdy House as it was called. Lounging about camp, but as usual clustering in close proximity to some bar, were knots of unsuccessful diggers, and the [illegible] their luck and on the alert for an invitation to drink. All day Sunday an odor of mixed drinks floated up from Red Rock and hung over it in impalpable clouds.

The three friends strolled through the town on a tour of observation, and brought up at the door of a saloon where a crowd was gathered. A man had been shot at one of the tables, and his comrades were bearing him out, dead, with his derringer, still smoking, clutched in his hand. Following the corpse was a large individual, apparently the chief mourner, carrying the dead man's hat on a stick. The crowd opened right and left to let the procession pass, and our friends came full upon it.

Dent and Twombly turned away, sickened by the spectacle. Nevins looked on with an expression of half-stimulated curiosity, and stroked his long, yellow beard.

"And this is Sunday," thought John Dent. "In Rivermouth, Uncle Jedd is tolling the bell for the afternoon service; Uncle Dent and my little girl are sitting in the high-backed wall-pew,—I can see them now! Uncle Ralph preparing to go to sleep; Prue looking like a rose, and Parson Wibird, God bless his old white head! going up the pulpit stairs in his best coat shiny at the seams. Outside are the great silver poplars, and the quiet street, and the sunshine like a blessing falling over all."

The close atmosphere of the camp stifled him as he conjured up this picture. He longed to be alone, and dropping silently behind his companions, wandered off beyond the last row of wakiups and out into the deserted ravine.

There he sat down among the rocks, and with his elbows resting on his knees, dreamed of the pleasant town by the sea, of Prudence and his uncle, and the old minister in Horseshoe Lane. Presently he took from his pocket-book a knot of withered flowers and leaves; these he spread in the palm of his hand with great care, and he sat for half an hour or more, looking at them from time to time in a way that seemed idiotic to a solitary gentleman in a slouched hat and blanket over-coat who was digging in a pit across the gulch. What simple things will entertain a man when he is alone! This handful of faded [illegible] blossoms made John Dent forget the thousands of weary miles that stretched between him and New England; nothing it so, in his palm, it bore him through the air back to the little Yankee seaport as if it had been Fortunatus's magic cap.

It was sunset when Dent sauntered pensively into camp, meeting Twombly and Nevins on the outskirts, looking for him.

"Jack!" cried Twombly, "you have given me such a turn! It really isn't safe in this place for a fellow to go off mooning by himself. What on earth have you been doing?"

"Something quite unusual, Joseph,—I've been thinking."

"Homesick, eh?" said Nevins.

"Just a little."

Then they walked on in silence. Nevins stopped abruptly.

"What's that?"

"A bit of rock I picked up out yonder; say what it is yourself," and Dent tossed the fragment to Nevins who caught it deftly.

"Pyrites," said Nevins, flinging it away contemptuously. "Come and have some supper."

The instant they were inside the tent Nevins laid his hand on Dent's shoulder.

"Do you happen to remember the spot where you picked up that—bit of rock?"

"Yes, why?"

"Nothing,—only it was as fine a specimen of silver as we shall be likely to see."

"Silver!" shouted John Dent, "and you threw it away!"

"We'll go get it directly, if you be quiet. Do you see those two fellows watching us? It behooves a man here to keep his eye open on the Sabbath-day."

He was a character, this Nevins, in his way, though it would be difficult, perhaps, to state what his special way was. In the gulches, with pick and shovel, he was simply a miner who knew his business thoroughly; on horseback he became a part of the horse like a Comanche; when a question in science or literature came up, as sometimes happened between him and Dent, he talked like a man who had read and thought.

"Nevins has apparently received a collegiate education," John Dent writes in the diary, "and is certainly a gentleman, though what it is that constitutes a gentleman is an open question. It is not culture, for I have known ignorant men who were gentlemen, and learned scholars who were not; it is not money, nor grace, nor goodness, nor station. It is something intangible, like poetry, and Nevins has it."

From the hour they met him at Salt Lake City, it had been a puzzle to the two New Englanders [illegible] so out of keeping with his circumstances. But, as for that matter, so were John Dent's. Nevins was candor itself, [illegible] he did not appear to speak of his past life, and seemed to have nothing to conceal. One fact was clear to both our Rivermouth friends,—Nevins was worth his weight in gold to them.

The next morning it was noised through Red Rock that a party from New England had struck a silver lode of surpassing richness further up the valley. That night John Dent wrote a letter to Prudence. [illegible] Agents overtook [illegible] Wells, Fargo Express, and the precious missive was thrown into a [illegible].

Perhaps there was more truth than jest in Mr. Dent's picture of the Bannock chieftains puzzling over the rhetoric of Jack's epistle.

John Dent's visions of wealth would have been realized in a month or two, but unfortunately the silver lode, as if resenting his burst of generosity, abruptly turned coy, and refused to lavish any more favors. It did worse than that, it ran into the next claim.

"It is a shame we cannot follow it," said Nevins; "but we—or rather you—have made a fair haul."

"My luck is your luck and Twombly's," Dent replied.

They had, as Nevins observed, made a fair haul. Their pile was so large now, and its reputation so much exaggerated, that they took turns in guarding the tent, only two going to work at a time. The presence of thieves in the camp had been successfully demonstrated within the month, and the fear of being robbed settled upon them like a nightmare. Dent had another apprehension, the coming of the cold season. Nevins reassured him on that point. Though the Winter was severe in Montana, they were in a sheltered valley; at the worst, there would be only a few weeks when they could not work.

The silver exhausted, they fell to prospecting. After varying fortunes for a fortnight, they had another find, Twombly being the involuntary Columbus.

It was gold on this occasion, and though it did not yield so bounteously as the silver lode, it panned out handsomely.

So the weeks wore away, and the young men saw their store steadily increasing day by day. It was heart-breaking work sometimes, and back-breaking work always; but it was the kind of work that makes a man willing to have his back, if not his heart, broken.

The Winter which Dent had looked forward to so apprehensively was over, and had been propitious to the gold-hunters. Spring-time again filled the valley to the very brim with color and perfume, as a goblet is filled with wine. Then the long Summer set in.

All this while John Dent had refrained from writing home; it was his design to take Prudence and his uncle by surprise, by walking unheralded into Willowbrook some happy day with his treasures.

Those treasures had now become a heavy care to the young men. "We keep the dust and ore"—I am quoting from the journal—"in a stout candle-box set into the earth at the foot of the tent-pole, and one of us lies across it at night. There have been two attempts to rob us. The other night Joe turned over in his sleep, and found himself clutching a man by the leg. An empty boot was left in his hand, and a black figure darted out of the tent. There was a search the next morning for that other boot. There were plenty of men with two boots, and not a few with none at all; but the man with one boot was wanting, and well for him that he was. Had he been caught it would have been death on the spot; the blackest scoundrels in camp would have assisted at his execution, for there's nothing so disgusts knaves as crime of this sort,—when they do not commit it themselves."

The morning after this attempt at burglary,—it was the second,—the following conversation took place:—

"It will never do for us to keep this here," said Nevins; "there is at least thirty thousand dollars. I could pick you out fifty men in Red Rock who would murder us for a tenth of it."

"What can we do with it?" asked John Dent.

"There's an agent here of Tileston & Co.'s who will give us drafts on Salt Lake City, or turn it into bank-notes at a Jewish discount."

Dent and Twombly preferred the bank-notes. "But suppose they should be stolen?" suggested Nevins.

"Suppose Tileston & Co. should fail?"

"That is true, again," observed Nevins.

The bank notes were decided on, and thirty-two slips of crisp paper, each with an adorable M on it, were slipped into a leather pocket-book, which they buried in the middle of the tent, piling their saddles over the hiding-place.

They had now been nearly twelve months at the diggings, and John Dent's share in the property reached five figures. It was not the wealth of his dreams; every day in Wall Street men make three times as much by a scratch of the pen; but it was enough to set him on his feet. With ten thousand dollars in his pocket he could ask Prudence Palfrey to marry him. Red Rock was overrun, and the supply of metal giving out. If he remained without lighting on fresh finds, what he had would melt away like snow in the March sunshine. Was it worth while to tempt fortune further? was it likely that two such golden windfalls would happen to the same mortals? He put these questions to Nevins and Twombly, who were aware of the stress that drew him to New England. They knew his love-affair by heart, and had even seen a certain small photograph which John Dent had brought with him from Rivermouth.

Nevins declared his own intention to hold on by Red Rock. Twombly was for instantly returning home. With ten thousand dollars in the Nautilus Bank at Rivermouth, he would snap his fingers at Count Monte Cristo himself, who, by the way, was as real a personage to Twombly as John Jacob Astor. The two New Englanders then decided to join the next large party that started for the East.

The incalculable sums which our friends were imagined to have accumulated, rendered their positions critical. They took turns regularly on the night-watch now, and waited with increasing apprehension and impatience for the making up of a train to cross the mountains.

Red Rock had not improved with time. It seethed and bubbled, like a witch's caldron, with all evil passions. Men who might have been decently honest if they had been decently fortunate, turned knaves. Crowds of successful diggers had already shaken the gold-dust from their feet and departed; only the dissolute and the vicious remained, with here and there a luckless devil who could not get away. The new-comers, and there were throngs of them, were of the worst description. Every man carried his life in his hand, and did not seem to value it highly. It was suicide to stray beyond the limits of the town after dusk. Tents were plundered every night. Though murder did not shock the nerves of this community, thieving did. An attempt was made by the indignant citizens of Red Rock to put a stop to this. They went so far as to suspend from the bough of a cotton-wood-tree one of their most influential townsmen, a gentleman known as the Great American Pie-Eater on account of certain gastronomic feats performed at Salt Lake City; but the proceeding met with so little popular favor, that the culprit was taken down and resuscitated and invited by his executioners to stand drinks all round at Gallagher's bar,—which he did.

When the Vigilantes sprung into existence, they managed these things differently in Montana; they didn't take their man down so soon, for one thing.

"If we had been safe by ourselves," said Twombly, describing Red Rock at this period, "we'd have [illegible]."

But there was, it seemed, something about Nevins that had a depressing effect upon the spirits of sundry volatile gentlemen in camp.

One morning just before daybreak, John Dent awoke suddenly and sat up in his blankets, trembling from head to foot. At what he did not know. He had not been dreaming, and it was not a noise that had broken his sleep. He looked about him; every object stood out clearly in the twilight; Twombly lay snoring in his shake-down, but Nevins, whose watch it was, was not in the tent. Dent was somehow struck cold by that. He rolled out of the blankets, and crawling over to the spot where the money was hidden, felt for it under the saddle. The earth around the place had been newly turned up, and *the pocket-book was gone!*

The pocket-book was gone, and one of the three saddles—Nevins'—was missing. The story told itself. The outcries of the two men brought a crowd of diggers to the tent.

"We have been robbed by our partner," cried Twombly, picking up a saddle by the stirrup-strap and hurrying out to the corral for his horse.

John Dent lay on the ground with his finger-nails buried in the loose earth near the empty hole. A couple of worthies, half roughly and half compassionately, set him upon his feet.

"Did you care to know who that mate of yours was?"

The speaker was a gaunt, sunburnt man, with deer-skin leggins, fringed at the seams, and gathered at the waist by a U. S. belt, from which hung the inevitable bowie-knife and the revolver. Dent looked at him stupidly, and dimly recognized one of the two miners who had disputed the claim with Nevins that first afternoon in camp.

"I knew he'd levant with the pile some day. But I didn't like to let on, for fear of mistakes, kind. I thought, maybe, you other two was the same. He's a devil. He's the only man breathing I'm afraid of. No, I don't mind allowing I'm afraid of him. There's something about him, when I think of it,—a sort of cold cheek, so that I'd rather meet a Bannock war-party in a narrow gully than have any unpleasantness with that man. Frederick King was what they called him in Tuolumne County in '56."

Several ears in the crowd pricked up at the words Frederick King. It was a name rather well known on the Pacific slope. John Dent had recovered his senses by this.

"Are there any true men here?" he cried, "that will go with me to bring back that thief?"

A dozen volunteered at once, and half an hour later twenty armed men galloped out of Red Rock Canyon.

They returned with jaded horses, at sunset, without having struck the trail of either Twombly or Nevins. The next day, at noon, Twombly himself rode into camp and dropped heavily out of the saddle at the door of the tent. He had a charge of buck-shot in his leg. Some one had fired on him from the chaparral near Big Hole Ranche. It was not Nevins, for he had no gun, so far as known; probably some confederate of his.

And this was the end of it. This was the result of their twelve months' hardship and industry and pluck and endurance.—*From "Prudence Palfrey," by T. B. Aldrich, in Atlantic Monthly.*

*An account of the careers of these men is to be found in a curious little work by Prof. Thomas J. Dimsdale, of Virginia City, who narrowly escaped writing a very noble one when he wrote *The Vigilantes of Montana.*

SUPERSTITIONS ABOUT BEES.

Much modern folk-lore on bees may be picked up by any one who converses with the peasantry in almost any part of England. From some reason or other, bees are looked upon as peculiarly "uncanny" creatures. Thus we are told in Lincolnshire that bees would desert a hive on the occasion of a death in the family, unless some one knocked at their hive and told them of it. The same superstition we find to prevail in Essex, and even Cornwall. Similarly the belief that after a death hives ought to be wrapped in crape or mourning of some kind is current in Lincolnshire and East Anglia generally. It is even found in Lithuania, and is probably connected with an ancient idea that honey was a symbol of death. In Yorkshire there is a custom of inviting bees to the funeral. If a wild or humble bee enter a Northampton cottage, it is deemed a certain sign of death; if a swarm of bees alight on a dead tree, or the dead branch of a living one, there will be a death in the family within the year. It is curious why the bees should, in Europe, be so connected with death, whereas, in Hindoo mythology, the bow-string of Kama (the Hindoo Cupid) is formed of bees, perhaps, as a symbol of love strong as death. It is worth while mentioning one or two more bee superstitions. They will never thrive, it is said, in a quarrelsome family, nor when they have been stolen. There can be no greater piece of ill-luck than to purchase a swarm; it must always be given, and then the custom is to return something for it in kind—a small pig, say, or some other equivalent. Money should be avoided in the transaction as much as possible. In Hampshire it is a common saying that bees are idle or unfortunate in their work whenever there are wars. At the risk of being esteemed credulous, we may remark that the martial year (1870) was an unlucky honey year. East winds and drought seemed in that year to have repressed the secretion of honey in the nectaries of many flowers.

We see in one of the papers a paragraph from a Washington letter, which says it costs the Government two thousand dollars to bury a congressman who dies at the capital. We should not have noticed the statement but for the fact that we have come across another statement to the following effect: "Recently an eccentric English lady died and left fifty pounds in his will to a London gas company on condition that it should convert him into gas in one of its crucibles." Now, if it is really practicable to make gas out of an ordinary human being, imagine how enormous would be the quantity that could be made from an average congressman, who is chiefly composed of gas! Therefore, instead of spending so much more money for funerals, we insist that hereafter every defunct congressman shall be turned over to the gas company to be worked up and run through a meter and sold by the cubic foot. It would be an unusually exhilarating experience to read a newspaper by the light of a vaporized congressman, and to turn that gasman out when we get into bed! There are many congressmen who never will throw light on anything unless they are put through a crucible and emitted from a burner.—*Max Adeler.*

A professor of legerdemain entertained an audience in a Scotch village, which was principally composed of colliers. After "astonishing the natives" with various tricks, he asked the loan of a halfpenny. A collier, with a little hesitation, handed out the coin, which the professor examined, and said, transmuted into a sovereign. "Ah! is that mine now?" exclaimed the collier. "No," answered the juggler, [illegible] "the warrant ye'll [illegible] again."

THE COLORADO SPRINGS GAZETTE AND EL PASO COUNTY NEWS.

Official Paper of the Town of Colorado Springs.

Official Paper of El Paso County.

MARCH 7, 1874.

THE LOCAL PAPER. You owe it to yourselves to rally liberally to its support, and exact from it as an equal right a character as you would from any educator in your midst. It is in no sense beneath notice and care for it's your representative. Indeed, in its character, it is the cumulation of the importance, interest and wealth of your place. It is the aggregate of your own consequence, and you cannot ignore it without miserably depreciating yourselves.—*New York Times.*

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

A cross on the wrapper of the GAZETTE signifies that the subscription has expired, and that the paper will be stopped. Those who wish it to be continued are requested to renew their subscriptions as soon as they see the cross.

Professor HASKELL, the Financial Agent for the College, paid a visit to Colorado Springs a few days ago, previous to starting for the East, to collect funds for the Institution. We are pleased to learn that he has been soliciting in Denver, and that he has met with very encouraging success. He hopes to start East in about ten days, and it is believed that he will obtain sufficient funds to warrant the Trustees in breaking ground for the College Building early this Spring.

Mr. GEORGE SUMMERS, the architect for the Colorado Springs Company, has been instructed to prepare designs for complete College Buildings, so that such portion as may be built this year, will form part of one harmonious plan. It is proposed to begin work first upon the Central Building.

It is probable that classes will be formed previous to the erection of the Buildings, temporary rooms being made use of for the purpose. This will doubtless attract a considerable number of students at once, and will thus furnish an incentive for pushing work upon the Buildings as rapidly as possible.

Our people have a deep interest in the success of this enterprize, and will be glad to learn that the Trustees have been so prompt and energetic in the arrangement of preliminaries, and that the prospects are so favorable.

There is already a considerable influx of Visitors into Town. We notice this week on the register at the Colorado Springs Hotel the names of several from the States of New York, Pennsylvania, and Kentucky, and the Mountain House has also several guests from various parts of the Union. Judging from appearances, we shall have many thousands of Visitors during the "Season," and it will be well for our people to be preparing for them. Our Hotels have had a good run of business through the Winter, at times they have been occupied to the full extent of their capacity, and there can be no doubt that, in a month or two, they will have difficulty in meeting the demands for accommodation. One or two large Hotels, conducted in first-rate style would be good investments to-day in Colorado Springs, and we presume it will not be long before capitalists avail themselves of the opportunity which is offered in this direction. But meanwhile private families will do well to prepare such accommodations as they may be able to afford. It would be a bad thing for us to have to turn any would-be guests away.

A project is on foot for the establishment of Public Gardens, with a Museum and Menagerie in connection. Major [illegible] is willing, we believe, to appropriate a suitable piece of ground for the purpose, one or two gentlemen have volunteered to stock a Museum, others are ready to contribute some Zoological specimens, and there is a small amount of money available to form the nucleus of a fund for the erection of necessary buildings. If, therefore, our citizens are inclined to take hold of the project with any spirit, they have very favorable circumstances to work upon.

Such a scheme, if it can be carried out, will add largely to the attractiveness of the Town, and that is a matter for us to be constantly aiming at. We have abundant natural advantages in the way of scenery, climate, etc., but these alone are not all that are needed to make a thoroughly attractive place of resort. Visitors, when they come hither, want to be interested and entertained; if they have nothing to do but to gaze at the mountains and drink soda water, they will soon tire and go off in search of fresh fields. And for this reason, it becomes us to provide as many means of recreation and amusement for our guests as possible.

Public Gardens, such as contemplated, with the adjuncts we have named, and with others that would naturally be associated hereafter, would be of much service in this direction. A pleasant promenade (with, perhaps, a Band of Music in the centre)—shady nooks, comfortable seats, fountains and flowers—these would serve to while away many an hour that would otherwise hang heavy on the hands. And a good collection of Zoological, Mineralogical, and other productions of the Rocky Mountains would be of interest to probably every Visitor who came. As yet, we believe there is no such collection in the Territory; there are one or two good Cabinets of Minerals, but these are of a semi-private character. The formation of a thoroughly good collection at Colorado Springs would, therefore, not only be of interest to our own guests, but would probably bring us many Visitors—of scientific tastes—who might otherwise make choice of other places of resort in the Territory.

Here is a matter which it will pay our Merchants, Hotel-keepers, Liverymen and others to take hold of.

When you have read your paper, mail it to some friend back East.

Over three hundred people in the Methodist Church on Sunday evening last.

Now that Mr. Kitin and his snare-drum have returned to Town, the Cornet Band can get to work with renewed vigor.

Without the aid of advertisements I could have done nothing in my speculations. I have the most complete faith in "printer's ink." Advertising is the "royal road to business."—*Barnum.*

The Revival Meetings continue in the Methodist Church. We understand that thirty-two members have been added to the Methodist Church, and six to other Churches during the services.

The Unity Church Sociable was held in Foote's Hall on Wednesday evening last. Music, Singing, Dancing, and Conversation made up the Entertainment. Those present seemed to enjoy themselves heartily.

Colorado City had a Calico Ball on Wednesday evening. Calico does very well for ladies, and might oftener be worn by them to advantage if they could only think so, but when the men put it on, they look uncommonly like convicts.

Messrs. Leonard & Son have moved into their new quarters on Tejon Street. They have a fine store and a fine stock, and are now prepared to clothe the population of the whole of Southern Colorado, or thereabouts.

Mr. J. D. Raymond has secured the contract for the woodwork on Witham & Holmes' Building, just north of Carter & Donovan's on Tejon Street. He also has the contract for a residence for Mr. Hannaford, to be built near Mr. [illegible], on the other side of the creek.

With the College north, and the Court-house south, the Deaf and Dumb Asylum east, and the Capital Buildings nobody knows where, it is becoming rash to prophesy just in what direction the Town is going to grow. It bids fair to spread rapidly in all directions.

Lieut. Greeley, of the U. S. Signal Service, who came out here to investigate the Pike's Peak Fraud, left on Wednesday for Washington. His report will be anxiously waited for by some of our people.

A car-load of coal oil came to Town on Wednesday, consigned to Messrs. Taylor & Brother. They will probably be able to supply some of our other dealers in the commodity at even lower rates than they can buy for East, as coal oil is going up rapidly in price, and Messrs. Taylor bought before the beginning of the rise.

Having occasion to eulogize Colorado weather so frequently, it is quite a relief to be able to say now and then that it hasn't been all that could be desired. And that may be said of this week's weather.

Pueblo County has voted $350,000 in bonds in aid of the Pueblo and Salt Lake Railway enterprise. Judging from its past history, it might almost be said that Pueblo could vote more Bonds and get less Railways in a given time, than any other place in creation; but—"if you don't succeed at first, try, try again."

A number of ranchmen in the northern part of the Territory have begun their Spring plowing and several have sown their wheat. One man in the neighborhood of Longmont put in about one hundred acres last week. Let our Southern Farmers bestir themselves.

The Las Animas *Leader* reports the proceedings of the Literary Club there as follows:—Mr. Barnart proposed as a question: "Should we be bored or punched?" when Mr. Brown, another member, wickedly moved as a substitute: "Shall the society be bored or Barnart punched?" whereupon there was disorder, and the chief proposer was unable to quell it.

An interesting lecture on the "Holy Land" was delivered in the Methodist Episcopal Church, on Sunday morning last, by the Rev. Professor Haskell, of Denver, the Financial Agent of the Colorado College. Professor Haskell added much to the interest of his lecture by exhibiting a number of relics which he collected whilst in Palestine.

Fairplay calls out for [illegible].

The Denver and Rio Grande Railway is carrying numerous passengers bound for the San Juan Country.

Have no respect for a man who has to feel the public pulse to learn his private duty.

Eighty-two guests at the Colorado Springs Hotel, and twenty-seven at the Mountain House during the past week.

The affairs of the Brick Company seem to be in such a hopeless muddle, that it is well nigh impossible to straighten them out.

The Denver *Herald* of last Saturday announces, with a confidence which leaves no room for lingering doubt, that "Chang and Eng are dead."

Messrs. Meyer & Dunn have removed their Barber Shop to Cowell's new Brick Building, on Tejon street, where they have Bath-rooms in connection with their business.

The Rev. J. G. Lowrie, pastor of the Presbyterian Church, has gone east to fetch an invalid brother; his pulpit will be supplied during his absence by the Rev. Albert Macauley, of Chicago.

The Maxwell Grant having been declared public property, and open for pre-emption, a number of our citizens contemplate taking a trip down in order to secure portions of it.

"Outlying Tracts" continue to go off like hot cakes. Some are being bought for cultivation, some for speculation—in anticipation of the time when more "additions" will be needed.

Mr. J. J. Curtis got back to Town on Wednesday, after about a week's absence in the northern part of the Territory, looking after his Stock interests. We are glad to learn that, thus far, his cattle have wintered extremely well.

The card of Dr. Bissell will be found in another column. The Doctor is already very favorably known to our citizens, and many of them will be pleased to learn that he has decided to locate here and practice.

We learn that the Lodge of Good Templars is in a flourishing condition, it now numbers seventy members, and the meetings are well attended, and of a very interesting character.

Mr. O. P. Posey of the firm of Alva Adams & Co., Del Norte, gave us a pleasant call on Monday last. He seemed to be much pleased with his new home and with business prospects.

Mr. Peter Becker has absorbed into his store the adjoining building, and now has a little more elbow-room than formerly. We always like to see a tradesman compelled to enlarge his business premises.

The sidewalk in front of the La Font House ought to be either repaired or removed; it is now in a very dangerous condition. A Town which has many strangers in it and no gas-lamps needs to have its sidewalks kept in good order.

People look suspiciously at the front of Mrs. Wright's Stone Building, on Tejon street, and then at each other that it is "coming forward." Is it not a matter that our Town Trustees ought to investigate; so that if there be any danger, steps may be taken to obviate it?

Work has been begun on the Public Cisterns referred to in another paragraph. The Trustees have acted wisely, we think, in deciding upon this precaution against fire. Hitherto we have had a happy immunity from such calamity, but the necessity for a ready water supply may arise at any time.

It has been rumored that Sacket and Brown are not the only persons who shared in the fraud in the Signal Service Department, but that one or two well-known citizens of Colorado Springs were also implicated. What truth there may be in the rumor we cannot say, but time will doubtless show.

Now that we have two Building Associations in operation, we may expect Building to be more lively than ever. The coming Summer will doubtless see a very large increase in the number of both Residence and Business Houses. Lots are being sold at a rapid rate, and a large number of them will be "improved" within the next few months.

Advertising is a blister which draws customers. Advertising is like the celebrated magnetic stone—it draws everybody and his wife right up to the point. You might as well try to make a dead man swim up stream as to keep people from buying of a liberal advertiser. This is the experience of every man who has tried it.

If our people have any of the milk of human kindness in their breasts, they will put into office at the coming election, at least a score of Town Trustees, four or five Town Clerks, and about half-a-dozen Constables and Road Overseers, for we hear that there are already so many candidates, that nothing less will satisfy them all, and what good is a community if it can't find posts for its office-seekers?

A regular meeting of the Town Trustees was held on Saturday evening last, when there was a full Board present. Several bills were passed. A contract was let to Mr. R. Richens, for the construction of six stone-lined cisterns, for use in case of fire. The cisterns are to be located as follows: Two on Cascade avenue, one on Weber street, one on Pike's Peak avenue, and two on Tejon street. The cisterns are to hold [illegible] each. The price contracted for is 75 cents per foot.

If Mr. Foote's Geyser—which we publish in another column,—had contained a few references to our metallic mountains, it would have been more complete. The deficiency in this respect is inexplicable.

Marriage is more costly now than it used to be, the license law having come into operation on the 1st instant. As a contemporary says: "The tye is imperative, and there is no dodging it." Down with [illegible] wedding. For the sake of anxious swains, we may note that the County Clerk is the man to apply to for licenses.

Mr. E. E. Higgins has engaged the services of Mr. G. H. Reed of Auburn, N. Y., an experienced Watchmaker and Jeweler, who will be of great assistance to him in his business. We are glad to see that Mr. Higgins has already developed a trade large enough to call for the employment of an assistant.

Messrs. Maynard, Cutress and Mr. Mason are building a Brick Office on Tejon Street, north of Dick & Ritter's [illegible] Store. We understand that they will shortly engage in the Real Estate business. These gentlemen are able to command a very large amount of capital for investment, and their entry into business can scarcely fail to be of considerable benefit to the Town.

We understand that Mr. E. W. Boudinot, of the Signal Corps, who has been on duty at this Station since July last, will shortly be relieved, and go East, upon the recommendation of Dr. Cutter. Mr. Boudinot contracted serious illness in the discharge of his duty, and we regret that his medical attendant thinks it necessary for him to leave. He has made many friends during his stay here.

We heard the renowned "Josh" lecture in Denver the other evening. We have always had a considerable liking for his writings, which contain a large amount of good common sense under a coating of queer spelling and attractive humor. Some of his short sayings are like sugar-coated pills, easy to swallow and calculated at times to do a man good when he has got them down. But as a lecturer, he is not, in our opinion, a success. He has no attractiveness of person, or grace of manner, or pleasantness of speech, and his lectures consist of fragments of his writings, strung together without any other connection than that of juxtaposition.

We had the pleasure, the other evening, of meeting at Dr. Kimball's, the members of the State Committee on Horticultural Premiums, the Secretary of the Colorado Springs Company, and a few other friends. The party sat down to a substantial feast, in which a number of the products of the Doctor's garden formed an important element. They were uniformly of first-rate quality, and left no doubt of the capabilities of Colorado soil, when properly treated. The Doctor informed his guests that he had raised successfully about a hundred varieties of vegetables, etc., and that he intended to try, during the coming season, several other varieties which have not yet been experimented upon. During the evening, the guests inspected the Doctor's hot-house, in which he has a large number of tender plants in a very thrifty condition. We hope, before long, to give our readers the benefit of some of Dr. Kimball's experience, which we expect to put into shape for our columns. Meanwhile we can say it is sufficient to encourage all who are inclined to undertake the cultivation of their soil.

The Denver *Mirror*, writing about the Deaf and Dumb Institution, says:—"The trustees of the Deaf and Dumb Institution, at Colorado Springs, have organized by the election of Dr. R. D. Buckingham as president; A. Z. Sheldon, secretary, and J. S. Wolfe, treasurer. A more excellent board of officers could hardly have been chosen. No man in the Territory is better qualified for the position of president than Dr. Buckingham, whose selection will give strength and character to the institution, and insure a most excellent management. The secretary and treasurer were properly elected from Colorado Springs, and are gentlemen of most excellent business capacities. A beautiful site of ten acres has been chosen; and arrangements have been made for immediately putting the institution into operation. We congratulate the people on the prospective success of so beneficent an enterprise."

Writing of Spring prospects, the Denver *News* says: "So far as Colorado is concerned, her people can enjoy a considerable measure of local prosperity, while more or less stagnation exists in the East. The mining industry gives every indication of a prosperous year; the farmers are awakening to the fact that they can find home markets for at least $1,500,000 more of produce, and will reap a share portion of this amount; the home, the cattle and sheep interests will swell the volume of production; while some progress will be made in various railway enterprises. The South Park road will reach Morrison, and possibly Platte Cañon by Fall; the Rio Grande will complete their southern extension, while the Colorado Central promises to connect its rails with the Union Pacific at Cheyenne by the middle of the Summer. We believe the Territory will be overrun this Summer with persons looking for various kinds of investments, the class of men who [illegible] last year's [illegible] the East, who will bring money to Colorado. We look to the coming Summer as one of good solid prosperity, notwithstanding the present stringency of the money market, and [illegible] when everybody is complaining."

The Ditches have been put into thorough order for Spring.

More snow, which means plenty of grass and plenty of water during the Summer.

Mr. J. S. Wolfe and daughter, and Mr. Wm. B. Young and son and daughter, left on Thursday last for New York. They expect to be away for some weeks.

Messrs. Gale & Hoffman are making good progress with their new Building on Huerfano Street. We understand that they intend to devote the upper story to Public Hall purposes.

More offices are needed in Town. A professional gentleman was making search for one during nearly the whole of one day this week, and could find nothing to meet his requirements.

The newly appointed and confirmed Surveyor General, Col. Seargent, is on his way to Colorado, and is expected to arrive at an early day.

The Good Templars propose to give a Musical and Dramatic Entertainment, in aid of their Lodge, in the course of three or four weeks.

Messrs. True & Sutton expect to receive next week an invoice of 20,000 pounds of Freight for Saguache, which will be shipped from this point.

If you want to know all about the San Juan Country, buy a copy of the double number of OUT WEST, which contains an exhaustive description of that portion of the Territory. Price 50 cents, to be had at the GAZETTE Office.

"Smitzau," of the Georgetown *Miner*, has ascertained by careful computation that, including the pay of assistant firemen and interpreters, Colorado legislation, at the recent session, was worried through at a cost of twenty-six and a half cents a minute.

At a meeting held at Chicago recently of the owners of the Little Giant mine in the San Juan country, an assessment of twenty-five thousand dollars was levied for the purpose of putting in additional necessary improvements, and vigorously prosecuting the development of their mine.

Mr. H. M. Russell, of Denver, has been spending several days of the past week in Colorado Springs, buying property, and taking steps for the establishment of a Livery Stable here. Mr. Russell is one of Colorado's old timers, and has had abundant experience in this line of business.

During the past week, a number of persons have got back from the San Juan country. Most of them seem to have the opinion that it's a good country for people with capital to work upon, but an unfavorable one for men without means. The early days of the Territory are here to be lived over again.

Mr. James Kitin, formerly of the firm of Kitin & Somerville, returned on Tuesday last from the Pacific Coast. He believes that, after all, it is hard to find a prettier and pleasanter town than Colorado Springs, or one where there is more work and better pay for those who are willing to take them. He advises people who have the California-Fever to try to get rid of it.

The San Juan *Prospector* learns that the citizens of Saguache and vicinity are taking active steps towards building a good wagon road through the Cochetopa Pass, and that a subscription of five thousand dollars has already been raised for the purpose. It says three towns have been located in the mining region, one in Baker's Park, near the Little Giant mine, and two others in the Animas Valley, about forty miles distant from that mine. Of the two last, one is called Hermosa, the first-named is known as San Juan City, and the other Elliott. A number of improvements have been made at each place.

A few hours spent in Denver during the past week made us thankful for that equality in the soil of Colorado Springs, which guarantees us against mud. To get across one of the streets of our metropolis, after a slight fall of rain or snow is a thing for a man to set down among the painful experiences of life. Denver has many things of which to be proud, but its streets and sidewalks are not among the number.

The Fairplay *Sentinel* complains of the accommodations afforded to the traveling public by the Denver and South Park Stage Company. It says: "The present method of traveling by coaches is an imposition on the traveling public. We refer to the Denver and South Park Stage Company. At this end of the route there is not enough stock for the condition of the road, and what is infinitely worse, passengers, express matter and mails are promiscuously huddled into a lumber wagon, with no covering to protect them from the storm. It seems to us if the proprietors evinced a little more enterprise, stocked their road with decent coaches and sufficient stock, travel would increase more than enough to pay the extra expenses."—Can it not be made worth while for travelers to South Park to make their journey *via* Colorado Springs, in preference to submitting to the discomfort and inconvenience thus set forth?

The trial of the Tichborne claimant on the charge of perjury, which has lasted one hundred and eighty days, resulted last Saturday in his conviction on all the charges, and he was sentenced to fourteen years' penal servitude. The jury was only a short time out. After the verdict was announced, the claimant expressed a desire to address the court, but the judge refused permission and proceeded to pass the sentence. The claimant maintained his usual composure when the sentence was pronounced. He shook hands with Mr. Kenealey, his counsel, and was then taken from the court-room, by an exit which was seldom used. Being placed in a private carriage, he was rapidly driven to Newgate prison, much to the disappointment of an immense, though orderly crowd, which had gathered outside to see him pass.

OUR BUSINESS HOUSES.

Most of our Merchants are preparing themselves for a large Spring Trade, by laying in extensive Stocks. During the past week several heavy consignments have been received.

Messrs. Barker & Luesley have received, during the last day or two, a large invoice of Dry Goods and Groceries, which will have difficulty in finding place on their already well-stocked shelves.

Messrs. Taylor & Bro., have, as we note in another column, received a car-load of Coal Oil, and have the invoice of a large Stock of Fancy Articles.

Wilson & Wood are receiving consignments of Hardware, etc., almost daily, and always keep their large store thoroughly stocked.

True & Sutton have just received a car-load of Groceries, Boots and Shoes, Blankets, etc.

Gale & Hoffman have ordered a heavy Stock for their new quarters.

Barton & Hodgman have their store and warehouse crammed with Furniture, and are constantly replenishing their Stock as it goes down.

Leonard & Son have got into their new premises, and have a Stock of Clothing fully adequate to meet all demands.

Dr. Cutter will open a Wholesale Department very shortly in connection with the City Drug Store, and will put into it several car-loads of Drugs, Chemicals, Oils, Paints, etc.

F. L. Martin has an abundant and well-selected stock in his "Dry Goods Store."

And thus we might go on, particularizing one after another.

It is evident that our Business Men are looking confidently for a large increase of Trade, and we have every reason to believe that their expectations will be realized. The Town is growing rapidly, and so is the country; new Districts, which are in some sense, tributary to us, are being opened up, and it is scarcely too much to anticipate that the Trade done by our Business Houses during the coming season will be double or treble what it was last season.

WOOL-GROWERS' ASSOCIATION.

A meeting of Wool-Growers was held in Colorado Springs yesterday for the purpose of forming a Wool-Growers' Association, when an organization was effected by the election of the following officers:—President, Mr. F. L. Martin; Vice-Presidents, Col. M. [illegible] Fitch and Mr. Wheeler; Secretary, Mr. A. M. Merriam; Treasurer, Mr. J. E. Aiken.

After the transaction of some other business, the meeting adjourned to Tuesday, the 17th instant, at 1 p. m. The meeting will take place in Mr. Martin's office. The Wool-Growers of the County are cordially invited to be present.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

A meeting of the above association was held in the Methodist Church, on Saturday evening last, Dr. F. H. Sutherland in the chair.

The Committee on Constitution and By-Laws made its report, and, after a few slight amendments, the report was adopted.

The meeting then proceeded to the election of officers for the year, the following being the result:—President, DR. F. H. SUTHERLAND; Vice Presidents, the REV. J. G. LOWRIE and [illegible] HENDERSON; Secretary, MR. J. W. GILLULEY; Treasurer, MR. [illegible] HUMPHREY; Directors, MESSRS. J. C. WILSON, J. E. MILLER, [illegible] S. NETTLETON, [illegible] PAYTON, D. K. LEE, W. [illegible] MACOMBER, and C. H. WHITE.

The Committee on Solicitation reported the donation of about two hundred volumes, and fifteen papers and magazines. Further solicitations are to be made.

Meeting adjourned until Monday evening next.

BUILDING ASSOCIATIONS.

The first monthly meeting of the Stockholders of the El Paso County Building and Loan Association, was held in the Reading Room on Monday evening last, when the first payment of dues was made, and the election of officers took place.

The dues paid in amounted to $[illegible].

The following were elected officers for the ensuing year: President, Mr. J. E. Miller; Secretary, Mr. R. [illegible] Whitney; Treasurer, Mr. R. C. [illegible]; Solicitor, Mr. W. Chase.

The funds in the Treasury were loaned to Mr. Hannaford, at 45 per cent premium.

By-Laws on "Officers" and "Loans" were adopted, and the meeting adjourned to Friday evening, for the consideration of the remaining By-Laws necessary for the government of the Association.

The regular meeting of the Pioneer Building and Loan Association was held in Justice Lyon's office, on Wednesday evening.

The monthly dues paid in amounted to over $600, and loans were made as follows: To W. B. Sherman, at $90 premium per share; to the same at $89 premium; to the same at $90 premium; to G. C. Howard, at $90 premium.

The salary of Mr. W. D. Gary, Secretary, was fixed at $125 per annum.

It was decided to consider, at the next meeting, the propriety of increasing the Stock of the Association by two thousand Shares.

WOMAN'S WHISKY WAR IN DENVER.

The Denver *Tribune* of Thursday says: A committee of women met yesterday to initiate steps for a women's whiskey crusade, but there being but few present, nothing was done. An adjourned meeting of those who a few days ago tried to start a demonstration at Guard's Hall, met and passed the following resolutions:

Whereas, The sale of intoxicating liquors in the city of Denver, has assumed such fearful proportions, and has intruded itself upon us in our public and social life, and in thousands of ways tended to injure the community; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the members of this committee, pledge ourselves to prevent the use and sale of liquors by every honorable means in our power, and to exert our influence upon our relatives and friends to further this object.

Resolved, That we aim for the advancement of civilization and the reformation of those who have become addicted to the use of spirituous liquors.

FIRE COMPANY.

The usual monthly meeting of the Fire Company was held in the Reading Room on Tuesday evening last, Foreman Dare in the chair.

Mr. Delos Durfee was elected to active membership, and the resignations of Major Wagner and Mr. Gerald DeCoursey were received.

The Financial Secretary was instructed to present accounts to delinquent members for all fines, dues, and assessments due to the Company.

A discussion as to the means available for conveying the Engine to the scene of a Fire with the least possible delay, was closed by the Foreman undertaking to secure the services of a team when occasion called for it.

The Foreman was authorized to hire the Engine Room for a place of meeting for the Company.

BISHOP SPAULDING.

The Denver *News* gives the following particulars respecting the Right Rev. John F. Spaulding, Protestant Episcopal Bishop of Colorado, New Mexico, and Arizona, who arrived in Denver a few days ago:

Dr. Spaulding was born at Belgrade, Maine, August 25, 1828, being now in his forty-sixth year. He graduated with honor at Bowdoin College in 1853, and subsequently at the general theological seminary at New York. He was ordained deacon July 8, 1857, and presbyter [illegible] 1858, by Bishop Burgess, at Christ's Church, Gardiner, Maine. He officiated two years at Oldtown, Maine; then at Lee, Massachusetts; and then as an assistant to Bishop Clark, of Rhode Island. In 1862, he received a call from St. Paul's Church, Erie, Pennsylvania, and in April of that year assumed pastoral charge of that parish, [illegible] years without a settled rector; the church building was old and dilapidated, and an efficient, earnest worker was sorely needed. Such was St. Paul's parish, Erie, when Dr. Spaulding became its pastor, which he left in answer to the call to assume the Missionary Episcopate of Colorado, a splendid church, costing $75,000, has been erected; three mission parishes have been organized—St. John's, [illegible] Cross and Crown [illegible] being self-supporting, and [illegible] Trinity [illegible] nearly so—besides several mission schools, all the work of St. Paul's parish under Dr. Spaulding's care. A more successful, gratifying church work has seldom if ever been achieved in so short a period. In the midst of [illegible] labors, beloved by his people, and marked by the Church as worthy of future promotion, the Episcopate of this missionary jurisdiction became vacant. Bishop Randall died on the 28th of September, 1873, and on the 24th of October the House of Bishops met in New York city to name a successor. The choice fell upon Dr. Spaulding, who was chosen by the unanimous vote of the forty bishops present. The consecration ceremonies took place in Erie, on Wednesday, December 31st, 1873. There were present Bishop McCoskry of Michigan, presiding, Bishops [illegible] of Ohio, [illegible] Cox of Western New York, and Kerfoot of Pittsburg, besides about forty clergymen. The sermon was preached by Bishop Cox, and all the bishops present joined with the consecrating bishop in the imposition of hands, by which Dr. Spaulding was raised from a presbyter to a bishop. After a delay of a few weeks necessary for the closing up of his affairs at Erie, Bishop Spaulding has arrived in Denver. Bishop Spaulding comes to take up the work where it was left by his great predecessor. He brings a ripe scholarship, a [illegible] manhood, an ardent enthusiasm, and the reputation of a thorough and efficient worker, to the task which this church has assigned him. That one so well suited to the position should have been chosen is a matter of congratulation; and in entering upon his duties, he should receive not only the hearty sympathy and support of churchmen, but the cordial co-operation of all who look with favor and with interest upon the growth and extension of the christian cause.

THE FARM AND GARDEN.

NOTES FOR MARCH.

(By an Old Settler.)

The time has now come when the farmer must stir himself to the full extent of his power, as the growing season is at hand, and every preparation should be made for it. Haul the available manure that has not been hauled out, it should be done without delay; [illegible] days better. The plows should be running whenever the weather will permit.

Wheat may now be sown. Get good seed [illegible] procured, clean of smut and oats. It is an advantage to soak the seed in blue-stone water or strong brine for about twelve hours, drying it afterwards by mixing it in finely-powdered lime. Oats should not be sown until April.

The next most important thing to planting is to have the ditches put into good order, for without ready means for a plentiful supply of water when it is needed, it is useless to look for good crops.

We will suppose that the Gardener has his land well manured. Let it be broken at the earliest possible time and to the greatest possible depth. Seeds and all necessary implements should be procured at once. Onion seed may now be sown at any time. Hotbeds should be started towards the last of the month.

Cattle have so far gone through the Winter somewhat better than usual, and have scattered less than they have done for the last three Winters. In a few weeks the gathering season will commence, and Stockmen should see to it that their riding horses are in good condition.

We are sorry to learn that a number of sheep in some flocks are dying. This is doubtless for want of proper care and attention. Experience is a dear school, but some flock-masters will not learn therein. The prospects are that wool will bring a good price the coming season, and consequently that sheep will advance in price. It will be well, therefore, to save every sheep possible. The flocks should be divided, putting those which may be failing into a separate flock, to be fed hay and grain.

MR. FOOTE'S VERSION.

In fairness to Mr. Foote, we publish his account of the "personal difficulty" between himself and Judge Davidson, of which we gave an account in our last issue:—

About two o'clock in the afternoon of Thursday last, I was sitting on a plow in front of my stable, which is situated upon the alley leading from Huerfano Street south—distant from Huerfano Street about sixty feet. At that time Mr. Davidson crossed the alley about two hundred feet south of where I was sitting. After crossing the alley he turned suddenly around and advanced to where I was sitting. At that moment two teams turned into the alley from Huerfano Street and reached the stable at the moment that Mr. Davidson advanced on me, observing as he approached, "You were mistaken, Sir, the other day, I did not attend the case for you." I replied, "You did attend the case for me, and I do not want any man who has treated me as you have to speak to me. I regard you as being no better than a thief." He immediately advanced upon me in a threatening manner, plunging his right hand into the pocket of his pants in the apparent act of drawing a pistol, at the same time saying, "*I'll show you, Sir, how to talk to me in that way.*" I immediately sprang from the plough, [illegible] back a few feet from him; as he continued to advance I stooped down and seized the tree of an old boot, the only thing I could upon the instant see convenient to me that presented anything like a defensive weapon; this I threw at him, he being at the time about eight feet from me, with his right hand still in the pocket of his pants. The boot-tree struck him upon the side of the face or chin, when I immediately retreated behind my wagon, using it as a shield against any weapon that he might draw upon me, being myself without arms or any means of defending my person against an apparent armed attack. Mr. Davidson upon receiving the blow from the boot-tree, placed his hand up to his face, and proceeded to retreat along the alley in the direction of Huerfano Street.

These are the facts which took place on that occasion, and which transpired in the presence of two persons, standing within ten feet of us. The statement that I drew a pistol upon Mr. Davidson is without any foundation in truth, as I believe all who were witness of the scene will state. I have carried no pistol upon my person since I went to New Mexico about three months since upon business in the official character of deputy sheriff. While in New Mexico I sold my pistol, and came home without one. Since then I have not owned a pistol. The difficulty between Mr. Davidson and myself has grown out of personal acts of his while receiving fees from me as my attorney, which acts, as I believe, were designedly hostile to my interests, and resulted in damage to me of several hundred dollars.

TEACHERS, ATTENTION!

The public examination of teachers, prescribed by law, for El Paso County, will be held in the Reading Room, Colorado Springs, on Saturday, March 28, 1874, commencing at 9 o'clock, A. M.

Grade Certificates will be issued on the following conditions, viz: The standing of each applicant will be marked on the scale of one hundred. Those reaching a grade of fifty-five will receive a third grade certificate for three months, unless a previous failure in teaching [illegible]; those reaching a grade of seventy-five, and having taught one term of school successfully, will receive a second grade certificate for six months; and those reaching a grade of ninety, and having taught a first class school, will receive a first grade certificate for one year. The *time* for which the certificate is issued in each case determines its grade. The standing on those branches which are not answered on account of illness without a sufficient excuse, will be deducted from the average standing of candidates.

It is desirable that all persons who contemplate teaching in the County be present at this examination.

F. C. WILLINGTON,
Co. Supt. Schools.

TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.

The Teachers' Association of El Paso County will be held in the Reading Room, at Colorado Springs, on Friday, March 27th, 1874, commencing at 9 o'clock A. M. All teachers and patrons of Schools and the public generally are invited. We trust generous entertainment will be provided by the citizens for the teachers from abroad.

PROGRAMME.

1. Reading the Scriptures and Prayer.
2. Reading the minutes of last session, and action thereon.
3. Report of Committee on Constitution and By-Laws.

INTERMISSION.

SECOND SESSION, ONE O'CLOCK, P. M.

ESSAYS AND CRITICISMS.

Teaching as a Life Profession, *G. P. Conde[illegible]*.
Early Experience of a Young Teacher, *Miss Ella G. Stephens.*
Moral Culture in Public Schools, *A. W. Weaver.*
The Teacher's Influence on Early Childhood, *Mrs. A. C. Sutton.*
The Normal and Monastic Methods of Teaching Compared, *Miss J. D. Brainerd.*
Select Reading, *Mrs. H. H. Innes.*
How to Secure a Uniformity of Text-Books in the Territory, *J. L. Matthews.*
The Relation of School to the Home Circle, *Miss C. A. Allen.*
Preferred Text-Books, *A. G. Adams.*
An Elevated Standard for the Teachers of the Public Schools, *S. W. McClure.*
School-room Drill, *J. T. Smith.*

INTERMISSION.

THIRD SESSION, SEVEN O'CLOCK P. M.

"A Place for everything and everything in its Place," *W. H. Beeson.*
"A Time for everything, and everything in its Time," *R. Vernon.*
Calisthenics in the School-room, *E. P. Hugill.*
The Model Teacher, *E. J. Rogers.*
Development vs. Cramming, *W. E. Meen.*
The Propriety of Teaching the Higher Sciences in the Common Schools, *F. W. Reynolds.*
"The Growing Mind," *John Kruz, Jr.*
The Best Method of Teaching the Alphabet, *Mrs. Delia F. Bemont.*
Provincial and State's Methods of Teaching Compared, *Irving Stuart.*
How to Acquire the Art of Reading, *Miss E. B. Wadligh.*
School-room Ethics, *Miss M. McG. Ayers.*

Essayists will be allowed ten minutes for reading, and the Association the same time for criticisms. Teachers preferring other themes than those suggested above will make their own selections.

F. C. WILLINGTON,
County Superintendent of Schools.
Colorado Springs, March 5th, 1874.

DEAF AND DUMB ASYLUM.

A meeting of the Trustees of the Territorial Deaf and Dumb Asylum was held at Colorado Springs, on Tuesday afternoon last, in the office of Mr. Matt. France. The Trustees present were: Dr. Buckingham, of Denver; Mr. [illegible] F. Stone, of Pueblo; and A. Z. Sheldon, of Colorado City, and Messrs. S. Wolfe and Matt. France, of Colorado Springs.

Officers for the ensuing three years were elected as follows: Dr. Buckingham, President; Mr. A. Z. Sheldon, Secretary; Mr. [illegible] S. Wolfe, Treasurer. An Executive Committee was appointed, consisting of Messrs. France, Sheldon, and Wolfe.

It was resolved to open a School on the first of next month, and Mr. [illegible] Hunter's building on Cucharas Street, near to Tejon, was rented for the purpose. Professor Ralston was appointed Principal, and Mr. and Mrs. Kennedy Steward and Matron. It is expected that the School will open with fifteen or twenty scholars.

A site on the bluffs to the southeast of town was selected for the permanent building, which will probably be commenced in the fall.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

The following transfers of real estate have been recorded since our last report:

H. A. McIntire to Mrs. Stevens—lot 11, block 9; $1,000. [illegible] deed.

Colorado Springs Company to C. [illegible] Downing—lots 31 and 32, block 102; $1,256. Title Bond.

W. H. [illegible]horn to A. Sutton—lots 5 and 6, block 11; $400. Warranty Deed.

[illegible] Martin, assignee, to C. H. White—lot 6, block 1, Young's Subdivision; $40. Warranty Deed.

[illegible] Martin, assignee, to [illegible] S. Wolfe—lot 12, block 3; $40. Warranty Deed.

Colorado Springs Company to O. W. Rose—lot 8, block 104, and lot 4, block 276; $1,000. Warranty Deed.

O. W. Rose to [illegible] Boswick—lot 8, block 104; $275. Warranty Deed.

[illegible] Bentley to Mary Hughes—part of block 235; $80. Warranty Deed.

[illegible] Errerins to Robert Richens—property near Manitou.

Nat. Colby to Sidney Cone—south ½ of northeast ¼, section 32, township 1[illegible], range 66 west; $1,100.

Colorado Springs Company to Gerald DeCoursey, trustee—lot 16, block 363, lots 3, 4, and 5, block 133, lot 21, block 131, lot 8, block 22; $525. Warranty Deed.

Colorado Springs Company to D. Russ Wood—southwest ¼ of southwest ¼ of southwest ¼, section 6, township 14, range 66 west; $500. Warranty Deed.

Colorado Springs Company to Henry [illegible] Freeman—lot 1, block 14; $125. Warranty Deed.

Gerald DeCoursey, trustee, to D. Russ Wood—lot 8, block 22; $450. Warranty Deed.

[illegible] Emerson to [illegible] Freeman—lot 13, block 34; $400. Warranty Deed.

[illegible] Martin, assignee, to F. W. Jones—lot 23, block [illegible], Young's Subdivision; $40.

[illegible] Martin, assignee, to [illegible] Freeman—lot 22, block [illegible], Young's Subdivision; $40. Warranty Deed.

[illegible] Martin, assignee, to M. A. McGeyney—lots 21, 23, and 24, block 2, lot 2, block 2, lot 2 and 3, block 3, Young's Subdivision; $260. Warranty Deed.

Sarah [illegible] Washburne to Sarah [illegible] Holmes—part of lot 16, block 84; $500. Warranty Deed.

James Dick to Thomas Dick—lot 8, block 82; $100. Quit Claim Deed.

Thomas Dick to Louisa Jane Dick—lot 8, block 82; $100. Quit Claim Deed.

Colorado Springs Company to Jos. Gould—lots 11 and 12, block 33, lot 13, block 23; $275. Warranty Deed.

Geo. [illegible]ston to [illegible] Stone—west ½ of block 218; $1,000. Warranty Deed.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOUND.

ON FRIDAY EVENING LAST, A COPY OF "Wilson's Fifth Reader." The owner may secure the same, by calling at this office.

NOTICE.

THOMAS H. BURNHAM HAVING PURCHASED a full half interest in the Drug Business heretofore conducted by Dr. [illegible] E. CLUTTER, the business will hereafter be continued and conducted under the firm name of BURNHAM & CLUTTER.

THOMAS H. BURNHAM,
H. CLUTTER.

COLORADO SPRINGS, March 5, 1874.

ATTACHMENT NOTICE.

TERRITORY OF COLORADO, COUNTY OF EL PASO, ss.

In the District Court of said County, to the April term, A. D. 1874. Henry Payton *vs.* Lee Humphrey, in Attachment.

Public notice is hereby given to the said Lee Humphrey, that a writ of attachment issued out of the office of the Clerk of the Third Judicial District Court in and for El Paso County, dated February 27th, A. D. 1874, at the suit of the said Henry Payton, and against the estate of the said Lee Humphrey, for the sum of five hundred and seventy-eight (578) dollars and ninety-seven (97) cents, directed to the Sheriff of El Paso County, which said writ has been returned executed. Now therefore, unless you, the said Lee Humphrey, shall appear before the said District Court on or before the first day of the next term thereof, to be holden at the Court House, in the town of Colorado Springs, in the County of El Paso, and Territory aforesaid, on Tuesday the 21st day of April, A. D. 1874, judgment will be entered against you and in favor of the said Henry Payton, and so much of the property attached, as may be sufficient to satisfy the said judgment and costs, will be sold to satisfy the same.

GEORGE A. BUZZ, Clerk,
By IRVING HOWBERT, Deputy.
DAVIDSON & HARRISON, Attorneys.

C. R. BISSELL,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Office over Dr. [illegible] Martin's Dry Goods Store.
COLORADO SPRINGS, COLORADO.
OFFICE HOURS: From 10 A. M. to 1 P. M. and 3 to 5 P. M.

COLE & HEFFLIN
WILL SELL AT THE FOLLOWING PRICES, Before moving into their new Store:
RANCHE EGGS, at 25 Cents.
SUGAR, 13 @ 16½ Cents per pound.
SYRUPS, from 90 Cents to $1.50 per gallon.
TEA, [illegible] cents [illegible], at $1.75 per pound.
HAMS, at [illegible] Cents per pound.
CANNED FRUITS, from [illegible] Cents to 35 Cents per can.
BUY WHERE YOU CAN GET THE BEST & CHEAPEST.
COLE & HEFFLIN, [illegible] Colorado Springs.

LUMBER.
F. WITTRAM,
Successor to the [illegible] Lumber Company,
DEALER IN
All Kinds of Mountain Lumber,
LUMBER
Lath, Shingles, Doors, Sash, Etc.
YARD, NEAR THE FREIGHT DEPOT,
COLORADO SPRINGS.

NEW Lumber Yard.
A FULL ASSORTMENT OF COLORADO LUMBER
Will be kept constantly on hand, by
[illegible] Pioneer Manufacturing Co.,
COLORADO SPRINGS. 57

[illegible]
And am now prepared to supply the citizens of Colorado Springs and vicinity with
Flour, Feed, Grain, Corn,
Baled Hay, Etc., at Pueblo Prices.
Cash paid for Wheat. THOMAS [illegible]ANLESS.
Corner Tejon Street and Pike's Peak Avenue.

JUST OPENED.
THOMAS SHIDELER,
DEALER IN
Groceries, Provisions, Tobacco,
Flour, Feed, Baled Hay, Etc., 71
CASCADE AVENUE AND CUCHARAS STREETS.

COLD DRAFTS
Around Windows and Doors in Winter ENTIRELY EXCLUDED, saving half your fuel, also DUST in Summer, saving Furniture, Curtains, and Carpets. RATTLING Sashes stopped, Windows raised and lowered as usual; also the best of [illegible] on finest public and private [illegible] RAILROAD [illegible] SLEEPING CARS in the United States and Europe. Local Agents wanted in every City for [illegible] Patent METALLIC and RUBBER Weather Strips. Hardware Trade, Paper Hanging, Carpenters and Builders, enclose 15 cents for Samples and Circulars. For Sale by
THE PATENT [illegible]
842 Broadway, N. Y.
[illegible]adams, Wilson, & Co., Agents,
COLORADO SPRINGS.

HOMES IN COLORADO.
THE *Fountain Colony*
AT COLORADO SPRINGS
OFFERS
RESIDENCE LOTS, AT FROM $50 TO $500;
BUSINESS LOTS, AT FROM $100 TO $[illegible];
OUTLYING TRACTS, UNDER IRRIGATING DITCHES, FOR *Farming or Gardening Purposes,* AT FROM $20 TO $50 PER ACRE.

Purchasers of Certificates, the full cost of which is deducted from the prices of the lots and lands selected, are entitled to reduced rates for the transportation to Colorado of themselves and their families and effects.

Full information sent free, on application to
Gerald DeCoursey, Secretary,
COLORADO SPRINGS, COL.

RAILROAD.
Denver & Rio Grande
RAILWAY.
THE [illegible] AND ONLY RAILROAD TO
SOUTHERN COLORADO AND NEW MEXICO.

Passenger trains leave Denver daily at 8:00 a. m., connecting at Pueblo with Barlow & Sanderson's daily line of coaches for
TRINIDAD, CIMARRON, FORT UNION, LAS VEGAS, AND SANTA FE,
ALSO WITH THE Arkansas Valley Branch FOR [illegible] AND COAL BANKS.

Trains leave Pueblo daily at 9:35 a. m., on arrival of stages from Santa Fe, and connect at Denver with Kansas Pacific and Denver and [illegible] Pacific Railways for all points
EAST AND WEST.
Through tickets to principal points east are on sale at Santa Fe, Pueblo, and Colorado Springs.
[illegible], Gen. Freight & Ticket Agent.
[illegible], General Manager.
W. W. BORST, Supt., Denver, Colorado.

DENVER AND RIO GRANDE RAILWAY.
NOTICE.
On and after Sunday, Nov. 30th, and until further orders, Trains Nos. 1 and 2, on Time Table No. 9, dated Nov. 9th, 1873, will not be run on Sundays.
W. W. BORST, Acting Sup't.
Denver, Col., Nov. 26th, 1873. 25

Dissolution of Co-Partnership.
THE CO-PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTING between the undersigned, under the firm name of WILSON, TRIMBLE & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
T. WILSON,
NAT. WILSON,
GEO. W. TRIMBLE.
Colorado Springs, Feb. 2, 1874.

Regular Communications of EL PASO LODGE, 7, A. F. & A. M., on the Second and Fourth Saturday Evenings of each Month.
[illegible] FINLEY, Secretary.

Dr. Gatchell's office hours will be, from date, from [illegible] o'clock a. m. to 12:45 o'clock p. m., and from 2 o'clock p. m. to 3:45 o'clock p. m. daily.
Colorado Springs, February 12th, 1874.

THE EAGLE
WILL NOT BE CLOSED AS IS REPORTED. We intend to take possession on March the 16th, and provide Breakfast for the Guests, as we have a first-class Cook, Waiters, Clerk and Chamber-Maids employed, and all will be on hand. We propose to make the House clean, respectable, and first-class in every department, and spare no pains to accommodate our Guests.
39 GOODFELLOW & FREEMAN.

COLORADO SPRINGS NURSERY.
WILLIAM CLARK, PROPRIETOR.
North-East Corner Acacia Place,
Post-Office Box, 374.
COLORADO SPRINGS, COLORADO.

FRUIT TREES.

Apple, 6 to 8 feet	30 to 60 cts	Blackberries, per dozen	50 to 60 cts.
Choice Select	50 to 75 cts	Currants, per doz	$1.00 to 1.50
Crabs, Siberian	40 to 50 cts	Gooseberries, per dozen	$1.00 to 1.50
Cherries	50 to 75 cts	Grape Vines	15 to 20 cts.
Plums	50 to 60 cts	Small "	10 to 15 cts.
Raspberries, per dozen	50 to 60 cts		

ORNAMENTAL TREES.

Ash, 8 to 10 feet	30 to 50 cents.
Silver Maple, 8 to 10 feet	30 to 50 cents.
Silver Leaf Poplar, [illegible]	35 to 50 cents.
Small Silver Leaf Poplar	25 to 50 cents.
Lombardy Poplar	[illegible] to 10 cents.
All kinds of Shrubs, each	25 to 50 cents.

Also, all kinds of Green-house Plants.

THOS. SHIDELER
HAS STARTED A TWO-HORSE EXPRESS Wagon in connection with his Grocery Store, and proposes hereafter to deliver all Goods purchased of him free of charge anywhere in the City. Will do all kinds of hauling Cheap for Cash. Orders left at my store will be promptly attended to.
102 THOS. SHIDELER, Cascade Avenue.

A. H. FREEMAN. J. T. RICKERSON.
FREEMAN & RICKERSON,
Confectioners and Bakers,
HUERFANO ST., COLORADO SPRINGS.
WILL shortly open business, and will be able to supply Southern Colorado at Lowest Living Prices with Fresh Candies in all Flavors. 191

SAN JUAN.
FOR THE MOST COMPLETE SKETCH of the San Juan Country—its History, Geography, Topography, Geology, Gold and Silver Mines, Placer Diggings, Agricultural Resources, etc., yet published, see Double Number of *OUT WEST*, now ready.

COLORADO FOR INVALIDS.
THE OPINIONS OF DR. PANCOAST, Dr. Bancroft, Dr. Massey, and others, with directions to Invalids and other useful information,—in Double Number of *OUT WEST*, now ready.

LONGS PEAK.
AN INTERESTING DESCRIPTION OF an Ascent of the American Matterhorn, by Miss ISABELLA L. BIRD, author of "The Englishwoman in America," etc.—in Double Number of *OUT WEST*, now ready.

[illegible] LAKES.
BY E. S. NETTLETON, C. E.—in Double Number of *OUT WEST*, now ready.

Then and Now.
BY GRACE GREENWOOD—IN DOUBLE Number of *OUT WEST*, now ready.

THE CONIFERÆ Of the Rocky Mountains.
BY THOMAS MEEHAN, EDITOR OF the *Gardener's Monthly*—in Double Number of *OUT WEST*, now ready.

THE [illegible]
IN DOUBLE NUMBER OF *OUT WEST* now ready.
AND MUCH OTHER Interesting Matter about Colorado.
Price of Double Number, 50 Cents.
"OUT WEST" PRINTING AND PUBLISHING Co.,
COLORADO SPRINGS.

FOR SALE.
THE VALUABLE PROPERTY KNOWN AS THE MANITOU HOTEL, situated at the Mineral Springs, near Pike's Peak. The favorite Resort for Invalids, Tourists, and Pleasure-Seekers. For sale at a bargain. Chance only offered for a short time. For particulars, terms, and other information, address
MATT. FRANCE & CO.,
Real Estate Agents, Colorado Springs. 23

FOR RENT.
Two large unfurnished rooms on first floor of Hunt House. Enquire of Wm. Wagner, D. & R. G. R. R. Office.

FOR SALE.
On Cascade Avenue—a well-built four-room house, with one-half acre of good land, planted with fruit trees, strawberries, gooseberries, etc.; roomy cellar and well; a south-west corner lot.

On Cascade Avenue—three minutes from post-office, a handsome six room cottage, well stocked garden, excellent cellar and well. This property embraces four business lots, and has both a south and west frontage.

On Wasatch Avenue—a two-story, well built house of seven rooms, exclusive of bath-room; good well, stable, and corral; a one-half acre, south-east corner lot.

On Tejon Street—near the centre of the Town, a lot 50x100, with large barn, and stable for five horses; good wagon-room, hay loft and other [illegible].

For particulars apply to H. MOODY, "Out West" office, Colorado Springs.

FOR SALE.
I WANT TO SELL
A number one Farm, 12 or 15 miles below Colorado Springs, 480 acres, well improved, under ditch, partly under fence, with Houses, Stables, Granary, &c. The best farm between Colorado Springs and Pueblo. Will be sold cheap.

Also one hundred head of American Cattle, mostly Dairy Cows; and a Dairy Outfit; with a Stock Ranch in South Park, with 80 acres of Hay Land under fence.

Also Seventeen Horses, Mules, Mares and Colts, some Wagons and Harness.

The above property will be sold low, and time given on a portion of it.

Also one-half interest in the [illegible] Springs for sale, cheap.

On account of my health, I want to sell out and retire from business.

Enquire of, or address T. C. [illegible], Sulphur Springs, Park County, Col.

Sheep for Sale.
IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE DECEASE OF THE late Gen. R. [illegible], the property situated near Fountain, Colorado, consisting of Mexican and Grade Sheep, including 2000 Ewes, Short-Horned Bulls and Cows, Horses and Mules, will be sold at private sale for very low prices. Enquire of Capt. M. [illegible], Agent, on the Ranch three miles west of Fountain.
JOSIAH F. LOMBARD and ELBERT H. GARY, Executors.

[illegible]
Two Lime Kilns.
AND LIME-STONE QUARRY.
Located in Williams' Canon, at Manitou [illegible] being the best White Lime in the Territory. For particulars, terms, etc., address S. E. SESSIONS, Colorado Springs. 37

FOR SALE.
An Open Buggy,
NEARLY NEW,
Will be Sold Cheap.
Apply to GEO. W. TRIMBLE.

FOR SALE.
HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE, CORNER OF Weber and [illegible] Streets. House contains seven rooms. [illegible] For particulars, enquire at Lumber Yard of [illegible] R. HUSTED, Colorado Springs. 90

NOTICE.
DURING MY ABSENCE MR. [illegible] will attend to my business in Colorado Springs, with full power to act the same as myself.
91 T. P. FUNNELL.

LOST.
FOUNTAIN COLONY CERTIFICATE No. [illegible], IN the name of THEODORE PINE, for $100. All persons are cautioned against negotiating the same, and the finder will confer a favor by returning it to the office of Colorado Springs Company.

Temperance Hall.
I HAVE TAKEN CHARGE OF
JOHNNIE'S BILLIARD PARLOR AND BOWLING ALLEY,
And invite the public to patronize my [illegible] Temperance Bars. No Liquor will be sold from date.
THE FINEST BRANDS OF CIGARS.
BILLIARDS AND TEN-PINS. 95
February 11th, 1874. D. A. COWELL, Proprietor.

If you have anything to Sell GO TO MAXWELL'S.
IF YOU WANT TO BUY GO TO MAXWELL'S.
Cheapness and Quality [illegible] Motto.
A. D. MAXWELL,
SECOND-HAND STORE.
COLORADO SPRINGS, COLORADO.

R. RICHENS,
Stone Mason & Contractor,
COLORADO SPRINGS.
HAVING A QUARRY OF MY OWN, CONTAINING the finest Stone in the Territory, a large quantity of which is quarried, I am prepared to furnish all kinds of Rock at Low Prices.
YARD ON TEJON STREET.
For specimens of workmanship, see Episcopal Church and School House, Colorado Springs. 34

EDWARD [illegible],
COLORADO SPRINGS.
Plain and Ornamental Plastering,
[illegible] 99
DONE AT LOWEST PRICES.

POSTS!
Red Pitch-Pine Posts
FOR SALE [illegible]
[illegible] YARD.

THE LIQUOR BUSINESS.

THE MONEY AND MEN ENGAGED IN IT.

One of our correspondents sends us a detailed statement of the amount of intoxicating liquors used in the United States. He says that he has obtained the figures from official documents, and that he has presented them in the following compact form so that even the casual reader may see how large, both absolutely and relatively, the traffic in intoxicating liquors is in this country:

Statistics showing the amount of money spent in the United States for intoxicating liquors during the year 1870, as taken from official records:

Imported and domestic distilled and spirituous liquors	$1,244,000,000
Brewed and fermented liquors	23,000,000
Imported wines	15,000,000
Domestic wines	5,000,000
Total	$1,287,000,000

THE AMOUNT SPENT IN EACH STATE.

New York	$226,617,520
Pennsylvania	52,663,495
Illinois	19,033,945
Ohio	151,734,875
Massachusetts	27,079,575
Maryland	20,561,620
Missouri	54,627,855
Indiana	57,418,890
California	59,924,090
Kentucky	50,223,115
Wisconsin	43,818,845
Michigan	52,872,170
Iowa	35,782,695
Connecticut	55,001,230
New Jersey	22,268,720
Maine	8,258,015
Rhode Island	10,232,220
New Hampshire	12,629,175
Minnesota	14,392,970
District of Columbia	10,376,250
Vermont	6,786,065
Kansas	8,593,856
Louisiana	28,021,730
Tennessee	20,283,635
Georgia	25,328,635
West Virginia	20,123,905
Alabama	23,025,835
Texas	21,751,250
North Carolina	6,610,625
South Carolina	5,222,340
Arkansas	7,858,320
Delaware	3,770,355
Mississippi	[illegible]93,350
Oregon	4,201,240
Nevada	4,838,735
Colorado	3,200,515
Nebraska	3,745,215
The Territories	12,169,200
Total	$1,283,[illegible]91,865

Add to this $00,000,000, the cost of litigations, crimes, prisons, etc., caused in part by intemperance, and we have for a single year the enormous sum of $1,573,491,865.

The cost of flour and meal was	$530,000,000
The cost of cotton goods	115,000,000
The cost of boots and shoes	90,000,000
The cost of clothing	70,000,000
The cost of woolen goods	60,000,000
The cost of newspapers and job printing	[illegible]0,000,000
Total	$995,000,000

There were 40,000 licensed liquor saloons in the United States, each having (estimated) forty daily customers, making 5,000,000 drinkers, who, it is estimated, spent their money during the year in the following proportions:

Drinkers	[illegible] spent	$1,000 each	$[illegible]
Drinkers	[illegible] spent	900 each	[illegible]
Drinkers	[illegible] spent	800 each	[illegible]
Drinkers	[illegible] spent	700 each	[illegible]
Drinkers	[illegible] spent	600 each	[illegible]
Drinkers	[illegible] spent	500 each	[illegible]
Drinkers	[illegible] spent	400 each	[illegible]
Drinkers	[illegible] spent	300 each	[illegible]
Drinkers	[illegible] spent	200 each	200,000,000
Drinkers	[illegible] spent	150 each	150,000,000
Drinkers	[illegible] spent	75 each	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	Total	[illegible]

The quantity of distilled, fermented, and brewed liquors drunk was sufficient to fill a canal four feet deep, fourteen feet wide, and eighty miles long; and if all the drinkers could be placed in procession, five abreast, they would make an army 150 miles long, and if those killed by the intemperate use of spirituous liquors were there also, we should see a suicide at every five miles and five hundred and fifty-five funerals per day; and if all the places where intoxicating liquors are sold were placed in rows, in direct lines, they would make a street one hundred miles long.

There were 400,000 more persons engaged in the liquor business in the United States than in preaching the Gospel and school teaching; and from the effects of intoxicating drinks, 100,000 are annually sent to prisons, 150,000 to drunkard's graves, and 200,000 children are reduced to want. The total number of persons engaged in the business is 560,000, of which 55,663 are employed in making and selling annually 5,685,533 barrels of beer.

It is estimated that the clergy of the United States cost annually $12,000,000; the lawyers, criminals, prisons, etc., $90,000,000, and intoxicating liquors, as before said, $1,487,000,000.

The State of Pennsylvania spent during the year 1870, for liquors of all kinds, $153,663,945; and for schools and teaching, 5,863,729. She has engaged in the liquor business 78,800 persons, 16,870 school teachers, and 22,000 criminals,—four-fifths of whom were made so by strong drink.

The City of Chicago in 1870 had 2,160 drinking places, and spent for intoxicating drinks $30,000,000 in one year. Chicago had 2,300 liquor saloons, and spent for intoxicating liquors $14,000,000. Newark had 864 drinking saloons, and spent for strong drinks $5,500,000.

The City of New York had 7,000 licensed drinking saloons, which, if placed in rows in direct lines, would make a street like Broadway thirteen miles long. She spent for intoxicating liquors $60,000,000 during the year 1870, and there were employed in the business 35,000 persons. She had four hundred and fifty churches and chapels, and there were engaged in preaching and teaching the public and private schools 3,000 persons, all of which to support, cost $2,500,000. The total sum invested in the liquor business of all kinds, amounted to $140,000,000; in the manufacturing business $60,000,000; and the banking business $80,000,000. The Police Department cost $3,000,000, and in public amusements $5,000,000 were spent. The meat bill was $20,000,000, flour bill $28,000,000, and the daily consumption of beer was 40,000 kegs. There were 67,000 arrested for intoxication and disorderly conduct, and 80,000,000 persons were in institutions under care of the Commissioners of Public Charities.—*N. Y. Post.*

Gail Hamilton, writing on disadvantages, in her "Twelve miles from a Lemon," comments as follows upon sending girls to school over the railroads: "They cheapen themselves. They lose, if they ever possessed; they destroy before they are old enough to feel the divinity that should hedge a woman. They fall into—can hardly dignify it with the name of flirtation—but into a cantering sort of communication with unknown men, employees of the railroad, and season travelers—a traffic which is fatal to dignity in woman and inspires no reverence in man. And this passes for liveliness and attractiveness, or at most, perhaps, it is being a little wild, but it is a wildness which girls cannot afford. Delicacy is not a thing which can be lost and found. No art can restore to the grape its bloom; and the supreme charm of the grape is its bloom. Familiarity without love, without confidence, without regard, is destructive to all that makes woman exalting and ennobling."

[illegible] air cushion; [illegible] there may [illegible] you wonderfully.

INFORMATION FOR STRANGERS.

COLORADO.

To borrow the expression of a well-known writer, the Territory of Colorado straddles the Rocky Mountains like a saddle—a part of it lying on their eastern flank, a part on their western flank, and a part of it being taken up by the mountains themselves. It lies between the 37th and 41st parallels of north latitude, and the 102nd and 109th meridians of west longitude, being bounded on the north by Wyoming and Nebraska, and on the east by Nebraska and Kansas, and on the south by New Mexico, and on the west by Utah. The area embraced forms nearly a square, containing about 106,475 square miles, or 67,420,000 acres—a greater extent of country than all of Great Britain, with a colony or two included, and quite as large as New York, Pennsylvania, and Massachusetts, with New Jersey thrown in for good measure."

For many reasons, Colorado is one of the most remarkable sections of country on the face of the earth.

Though not geographically, it is, really, the centre of the North American Continent. Up to its giant peaks, there is a gradual slope on every side, from the Atlantic on the east, the Pacific on the west, the Gulf of Mexico on the south, and the confines of the Polar Sea on the north.

The dwellers on its "plains" or *lower* lands, live, on the average, about a mile above the level of the sea; whilst those who live in its "mountain towns," are lifted still nearer heaven.

Its scenery is magnificently grand. Its climate is deliciously cheering and healthful. The clear air and the bright sunshine, which continually characterize it, act like a charm upon the system, invigorating the body powers and inducing constant "good spirits." The dryness and purity of the atmosphere render it especially suitable for such as are of consumptive or asthmatic tendencies, or suffer from any affection of the throat or lungs; such—unless the disease has obtained too firm a grip—are almost certain to regain health and strength.

The resources of the country are almost limitless and innumerable.

Its mountains are seamed and streaked with precious wealth of all kinds—gold and silver, copper and lead, coal and iron.

Cradled in their brawny arms and lying at their outspread feet, are peaceful valleys, wherein the farmer raises crops of rich abundance. Owing to the small rainfall, irrigation is necessary to the cultivation of the soil; but this, when understood, is comparatively little labor, and far more than compensated for by the great yield which is obtained.

Eastward from the mountains, the "great plains" stretch in almost boundless extent, covered with rich grasses, which render them the best pastures in the world. Sheep and cattle thrive upon them with but little care, and with very few exceptions through the winter as well as the summer. During the fall, the dryness of the atmosphere cures the grasses, sealing up in them all their nutritious qualities and leaving them standing upon the ground as nature's hay—a winter stock of feed, needing no preparation and no housing.

The Foot-Hills are covered with timber, and contain almost every variety of building stone. Some of the rivers afford water-power of the finest character.

In short, Colorado offers all the natural resources necessary for carrying on the three great productive industries—Mining, Agriculture, and Manufactures—and all the attractions of Scenery and Climate calculated to make it a healthful and delightful home.

EL PASO COUNTY.

El Paso County is one of the central counties of the Territory and embraces a fair share of its principal physical characteristics—mountain, valley and plain. Along its northern border stretches the Great Colorado "Divide," a pine-covered mountain spur, which takes its name from the fact that it separates the sections of country tributary to the chief rivers of the Territory, the Platte in the north and the Arkansas in the south. From the "Divide" the county has a continual slope southward, its southern boundary being eighteen miles north of the Arkansas, the distance from north to south being about forty-two miles. This southward slope—exposing the whole of the county, like a garden wall, to the full sunlight—has a marked effect upon its climatic characteristics. The distance from the eastern boundary of the county to the foot of the mountains, is about forty miles, and beyond that, the county embraces about thirty miles of mountainous country, making the total width about seventy miles. The area includes about 1,635,000 acres, of which upwards of 94,000 acres has been "entered."

Though Pike's Peak—the great focal point of the gold excitement which first brought Colorado into notice—is situated in the county, there are few, if any, known valuable deposits of the precious metals. Hence, El Paso county has no place amongst the mining counties of the Territory. It has, however, the advantage of a market in the mining districts to the west, which are reached by the Ute Pass. These mining districts are rapidly growing into great importance, being amongst the richest in the Territory, and will cause a large demand for agricultural and other products.

Most of the agricultural land which can be watered directly—that is, by ditches taken out of the creeks—is already taken up, and such land is now worth from $20 to $40 per acre. Experiments, however, will shortly be made in the matter of artesian wells, and, if they prove successful, thousands of acres of the most tempting land—still open for pre-emption—will be made available for irrigation and cultivation. Scattered through the mountains are numerous small patches, or "parks," on which grains and vegetables, of the first quality, can be raised to even greater advantage than in the lower valleys.

In like manner, most of the land available for stock ranges, having water upon it has been taken up, and ranches command from $500 to $3,000. There can be no doubt, however, that almost anywhere on the plains, wells could be sunk at a small expense, from which water could be drawn by wind mills or other means. Necessity has not yet driven the people to invention, but will do so ere long, as every succeeding year makes more and more manifest the fact that that country which has been regarded as valueless is in reality of the most valuable character, when a little trouble is taken to aid Nature by the contrivances of art.

The progress of the Stock Interests of the county may be gathered from the following figures taken from the Assessor's reports for 1871 and 1872. In the former year there were 779 horses, 193 mules, 1,734 cows, 2,321 oxen, 3,032 sheep, and 539 swine. In 1872, there were 960 horses, 96 mules, 6,968 cows, 1,145 oxen, 6,538 calves, 50,314 sheep, and 913 swine. Last year, the wool crop of the county amounted to 174,812 pounds.

The Lumber Trade is an important part of the business of the county, there being fourteen mills constantly engaged in it, and more timber land in El Paso county than in any other county in the Territory.

COLORADO SPRINGS.

The town of Colorado Springs is situated in the centre of El Paso county, at a point where the Monument Creek unites with the Fontaine qui Bouille, and where the Ute Pass opens upon the plains.

It is a principal station on the Denver and Rio Grande Railway, seventy-six miles south of Denver the metropolis of the Territory, and forty-two miles north of Pueblo.

The town takes its name from numerous valuable mineral springs in the immediate neighborhood. The most important of these are grouped together about five miles to the west, in a beautiful glen, to which has been given the name of Manitou. These are the celebrated "Boiling Springs," which, years ago, were made known to the world by Fremont, Ruxton, and other writers. Formerly they were visited on account of their medicinal virtues by the native tribes of Indians, who regarded them as supernatural phenomena caused by the direct action of the Great Spirit. In latter times, notwithstanding the difficulty of access to them, their fame has attracted large numbers of invalids, anxious to avail themselves of the healing waters. During the last two years, a large amount has been expended in laying out and adorning the ground in the neighborhood; handsome, commodious, and comfortable hotels have been built, bath houses have been fitted up, and many other conveniences provided. Now that these famous springs are so easily accessible, and that every provision has been made for the comfort of visitors, there can be no doubt that a few years will suffice to make them as attractive a point as Saratoga in the East. Thousands will throng to them every year, and many will take up permanent abodes around them. The springs are several in number, and are useful both for drinking and bathing purposes, being highly beneficial in rheumatism, skin diseases, general debility, and numerous other ailments which we need not catalogue.

In addition to these wonderful springs, some of the most remarkable and magnificent scenery on the American Continent is in proximity to the town.

Directly in front is Pike's Peak, the most celebrated of the Rocky Mountains, rising to a height of upwards of 14,000 feet above sea level, its head covered with snow all the year. Right and left of the Peak is a long range of "Foot-Hills" lofty mountains they would be termed in any other land, "infinitely diversified with variety of form and outline, with rocky crags and timber, boulders and smooth slopes, with constant play of light and shade, with contrast of rich and sombre colors, with streaks of snow and dark groves of pine"—the whole forming a panorama of exceeding beauty of which the eye never tires.

Three miles from town is the wonderful and famous "Garden of the Gods," in which huge rocks, hundreds of feet high, and of the most fantastic shapes, and gorgeous colors, form a scene which excites the wonder of all who behold it. Close to the Garden is "Glen Eyrie," (with its Queen's Canon), equally wonderful and beautiful. Five miles to the southwest of the town is "Cheyenne Canon," a magnificent gorge, whose stupendous walls of rock and beautiful waterfalls give it an almost unrivaled grandeur. Twelve miles north is "Monument Park," studded with groups of lofty columns of sandstone, which look like the relics of some by-gone race of giants. Immediately beyond Manitou, are the Rainbow Glen, the Canon and Falls of the Fountain, and the Ute Pass. Indeed, in all directions, are scenes of grandeur and of beauty. "The advantage of this point," says a recent writer, "is that it gets you at once into the heart of the mountains."

The Springs and the Scenery combined are destined, of themselves, to build up a town of considerable size and importance. Here will be a place of resort—of a most unequaled attractions—known the world over. Last year brought thousands of visitors, from almost every State in the Union, and from foreign lands, and each succeeding season will bring an increasing throng; whilst many, who are in search of health, have already chosen it as their permanent home, and many more will settle here in order to secure the same inestimable boon.

Everything possible is being done to heighten the attractive character of a boon which Nature has bestowed so many advantages. It is intended to make Colorado Springs not only famous as a Sanitarium, but also as an educational centre, and a home of refined society. Large reservations have been made for schools and colleges, institutions, and the Town, although still in its infancy, has undertaken the erection of a family school-house. Wide streets and avenues and spacious squares have been laid out, and thousands of trees have been planted.

Ample funds will accumulate to carry on the work of beautifying the town, of erecting public buildings, and of constructing necessary public works. The town is a Colony Town, and the whole of the profits derived from the sale of the Colony lots and lands, are appropriated to public improvements. The land having been bought in large parcels at low rates, and being sold to colonists in small lots at advanced figures, many thousands of dollars will thus be devoted to the purposes named.

Persons may become colonists by purchasing certificates of membership, which are of four grades, according to the privileges conveyed: $50, $75, $150, $200. A certificate entitles a member to locate certain lots and lands. These are of three denominations: "Business Lots," 25 feet by 190 feet, ranging in prices from $100 to $250; "Residence Lots," 50 feet by 190 feet, and 100 feet by 190 feet, ranging in prices from $50 to $150; "Outlying Tracts," of the following sizes and prices: One-acre tracts, $150; five-acre tracts, $250; ten-acre tracts, $30 to $50 an acre; twenty-acre tracts, $20 to $40 an acre; forty-acre tracts, $15 to $20. A $50 certificate entitles its holder to locate a $50 residence lot; a $75 certificate, any residence lot irrespective of price; a $150 certificate, to locate a business and residence lot, or a business lot and outlying tract, or a residence lot and outlying tract, provided the total value of the lands located does not exceed $200; a $200 certificate, to locate similar lots as the previous, but irrespective of price. The amount paid for the certificate is credited for the lots located, and the balance (if the value of the lots exceeds that of the certificate) can be paid any time within twelve months of the location (or of the *first* location, if more than one is made upon the same certificate). Members may take out as many certificates as they please, but are bound to make one improvement that is to put up a house, or make some equivalent expenditure, for each certificate within four months of making the first location upon it. Upon this being done, and payment of the lots completed, deeds are given conveying full title, with one condition, however—that no intoxicating liquors shall ever be sold on such lots in any premises having the character of a place of public resort; breach of this condition involves forfeiture of the property.

The lands about the Town, of which the Colony possess about 10,000 acres, are excellently adapted for cultivation. A great portion is almost as flat as a table, with an exceedingly slight slope, so that it can be irrigated with the utmost facility. Irrigating canals have been constructed, and large reservoirs for the purpose of storing water as an insurance against exceptionally dry seasons. The locality and the soil are especially suitable for the cultivation of small fruits, and for these a ready market will be found. In addition to the supply required by the Town, and by the mines not far away, a company has been formed for the purpose of establishing a Canning Factory in the Town so soon as the quantity of fruit grown shall exceed the home consumption.

The progress already made by the Town, has been astonishingly rapid. Up to date—that is, little more than two years from the commencement of the enterprise—there have been 550 certificates of membership taken out, on most of which two locations have been made. The population, according to the nearest estimate we can form, is between twenty and twenty-five hundred. The various institutions necessary to a well ordered community, have been quickly got into working order. There are two churches built, two in course of erection, and two or three others contemplated, a graded public school with four teachers and about three hundred scholars, two newspapers and printing offices, post-office, telegraph office, U. S. Signal office, two banks, several large hotels, stores of all kinds, well stocked—where the luxuries as well as the necessaries of life can be obtained—livery stables, etc. The Town has been organized with trustees and other officers, and several companies have been formed for the prosecution of important commercial undertakings—including a steam saw mill in active operation, brick-manufacture, fruit-canning, etc. In short, the basis has been well laid for growing progress and prosperity.

To such, therefore, as are seeking new homes, Colorado Springs offer advantages of the highest order.

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.

COLORADO SPRINGS HOTEL.

J. I. BOUTWELL, Proprietor.

First-class in every respect. Largest hotel in Colorado Springs. Table supplied with the best the Colorado Markets afford. 5

THE Manitou House IS NOW OPEN AT REDUCED RATES, FOR THE WINTER.

HOURS FOR MEALS.—WEEK DAYS—Breakfast, 7:30; Dinner, 1:00; Supper, 6:00. SUNDAYS—Breakfast, 8:00; Dinner, 2:30; Lunch, 6:00.

72 M. K. Karns, *Proprietress.*

MOUNTAIN HOUSE, *D. SHIELDS, Proprietor,* Colorado Springs, Colorado.

First-class in every respect. Table always furnished with the delicacies of the season.

El Paso Hotel, GEO. Z. [illegible], Prop., *Finest View of Pike's Peak in Colorado Springs.* Colorado Springs.

THIS WELL KNOWN HOUSE, LOCATED ON Cascade Avenue, has been greatly enlarged, and refitted and re-furnished throughout, and is now ready for the accommodation of the traveling public. The rooms are comfortable and airy. *Terms Reasonable.*

Eureka House, *W. K. SMITH, Proprietor,* Cascade Avenue, Colorado Springs.

Board and Lodging, $7.00 *per week.* *Day Board,* $5.00 " 5

SELECT BOARDING.

NORTH-EAST CORNER PIKE'S PEAK AVEnue and Tejon Street. Rates Reasonable. Rooms Comfortable, and Table always supplied with the best the Market affords. MRS. B. F. ROBBINS, *Proprietress.* 93

J. C. Wilson. *J. E. Wood.*

WILSON & WOOD, GENERAL DEALERS IN [illegible] STOVES, House-Furnishing Goods ETC., TEJON STREET, *Colorado Springs, Colorado.* A Tin-Shop in Connection.

A Large Stock of HEATING STOVES *JUST RECEIVED.*

HAY! HAY! HAY! FINEST QUALITY OF Bulk & Baled Hay CONSTANTLY ON HAND. *Near Freight Depot.* [illegible] 73

HENRY PAYTON, BRICK & STONE MASON, COLORADO SPRINGS. 100 *CONTRACTS TAKEN & WORK GUARANTEED.*

JOB PRINTING.

Having just made additions to our Stock of Type, we are now better prepared than ever to execute all kinds of Plain and Ornamental Printing. We guarantee Work of first-class quality, and at the Lowest Living Rates.

Orders from a distance promptly attended to.

"OUT WEST" Printing Co.

[illegible]

FOR CIRCULARS AND HAND-BILLS Send your Orders to the Out West Printing Office.

Money spent in Printer's Ink, is rarely wasted.

FOR Business Cards, Send your Orders to the Out West Printing Office.

If you want plenty of Patrons, patronize the Printer.

FOR LETTER AND NOTE HEADS, Send your Orders to the Out West Printing Office.

Hard Times are the times when you are most in need of the Printer's help.

FOR BILL-HEADS AND STATEMENTS Send your Orders to the Out West Printing Office.

[illegible] Cash Customers.

Our Paper Stock is well assorted, so that we can supply all Orders promptly.

Our Type is from the best Foundries and of the latest Styles, so that we can get up tasteful and effective designs.

Our Machinery is of first-class construction, and is driven by Steam-Power, so that we can do our work both well and cheaply.

OUT WEST PRINTING [illegible] Colorado Springs.

DRY GOODS AND CARPETS.

DANIELS, FISHER & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO DANIELS & ECKHART.) 890, LARIMER STREET, DENVER, COLORADO, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN DRY GOODS AND CARPETS, DRESS GOODS, DRESS TRIMMINGS, DOMESTIC GOODS, CLOAKS AND SHAWLS, CLOTHS AND REPELLANTS, BLANKETS, ETC. CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, MATTINGS, MATS AND RUGS, CURTAIN HANGINGS, CURTAINS, ETC.

In our Mammoth Carpet Stock may be found, in addition to the Cheap and Medium Qualities, all the finer grades of English Body Brussels, Tapestry, Velvets, Royal Wiltons, Axminsters, French and Turkish Moquetts and Aubussons, also English and American Druggets, and Crumb Cloths. Linen Crumb Cloths in all widths. Over thirty styles of fine Stair Rods. Lace Curtains, Window Shades, Shade Fixtures in endless variety. House Furnishing Linens and Cottons A SPECIALTY. Carpets Cut and made to Order. Orders respectfully solicited.

BUILDERS.

J. D. RAYMOND, Contractor, Carpenter, and Builder, *Shop, Pike's Peak Avenue,* COLORADO SPRINGS, COLORADO.

Special attention given to Plain and Fancy Fencing. Hot Bed Sash made to order on short notice. Contracts taken and Satisfaction Guaranteed.

J. D. ROGERS. W. S. STRATTON.

ROGERS & STRATTON, CONTRACTORS, CARPENTERS AND BUILDERS, PIKE'S PEAK AVENUE.

Estimates made on Material furnished in either Brick, Stone, or Wood. Jobbing of all kinds attended to. 72

L. WHIPPLE, CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER, COLORADO SPRINGS, COLORADO.

THE BEST OF REFERENCE GIVEN. WORK GUARANTEED.

By purchasing my material in large quantities, at the Lowest Wholesale Rates, I am enabled to do work at moderate Prices.

I HAVE A STOCK OF CHICAGO LUMBER ON HAND, CONSISTING OF

CHICAGO ⅞ SURFACE SELECT.
CHICAGO 1¼, 1½, AND 2 INCH SELECT.
CHICAGO SIDING, NO. 1 AND 2.
CHICAGO CEILING, BEADED.
CHICAGO 4-PANEL O. G. DOORS, ALL SIZES.
CHICAGO SASH DOORS—GLAZED.
CHICAGO WINDOWS, SQUARE HEADS.
CHICAGO WINDOWS, CIRCLE HEADS.
CHICAGO WINDOWS, SEGMENT HEADS.
WALNUT STAIR RAILS.
WALNUT BALUSTERS.
WALNUT NEWEL POSTS.

Which I will Sell at Small Profits.

SHOP AND YARD: CORNER TEJON AND BOULDER STREETS. 70 L. WHIPPLE.

Pikes Peak Planing [illegible] COMPANY, DEALERS IN SASH, DOORS, BLINDS, And Chicago Lumber, ALSO A FULL STOCK OF Colorado Dressed Lumber, FLOORING, CEILING, AND MOULDINGS, CONSTANTLY ON HAND. All kinds of Turning, Scroll Sawing, Matching, Surfacing, Etc., done to Order *AT THE LOWEST RATES.* J. W. FAIRFIELD, *Secretary and Manager.*

MEAT MARKETS.

PECK & MOORE HAVE OPENED A New Meat Market *ON HUERFANO STREET,* Four Doors west of Leonard's Clothing Store.

Meat of all kinds, Butter, Vegetables, and everything pertaining to a First-Class MARKET for sale, as low as the lowest, for Cash.

People's Market. *GREEN & WHITE, Prop's,* PIKE'S PEAK AVENUE, NEAR TEJON STREET, COLORADO SPRINGS.

Fresh Beef, Mutton, Pork, and Veal, daily. All kinds of Game in Season. Goods delivered free of charge. 26

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Henry Z. Freeman & Co., *Successors to Howard & Marr,* *TEJON STREET, COLORADO SPRINGS.* DEALERS IN Best Meats & Vegetables CASH PAID FOR Country Produce, Hides, Tallow, ETC., ETC. GIVE US A CALL.

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